Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

VOLUME XXIX NUMBER 2 • MARCH / APRIL 2023 • WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM

National Socialism in the U.S. Before WWII

RESCUED FROM THE MEMORY HOLE!

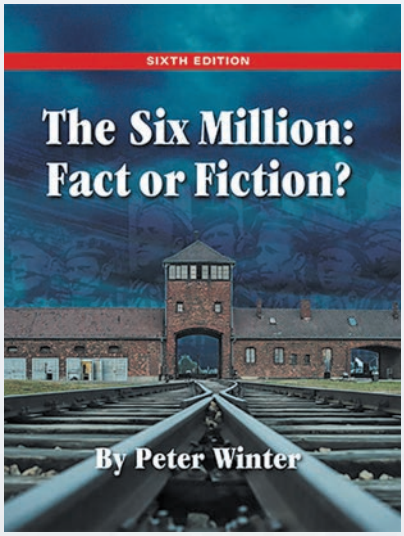
THE NAMELESS WAR

By Archibald Maule Ramsay

A dramatic historical work that exposes the behind-the-scenes Jewish lobby in Britain which forced that country into war in 1939 against Nazi Germany, written by a leading Member of Parliament for the British Conservative Party and confidant of then Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. The author—imprisoned without trial by the Churchill government for opposing the war—starts with an overview of the Jewish lobby's involvement in revolutionary activity in Britain, France and Germany, and then moves on to discuss the Jewish declaration of war against Germany in 1933. Ramsay also reveals many behind-the-scenes details about how the build-up to the war was engineered, the Churchill government's use of the systematic mass bombing of civilians as a means of spreading terror, and of the backdoor machinations to bring the United States into the war. Ramsay then discusses his own detention under the infamous "Regulation 18B" and its aftereffects. There has long been an unofficial ban on books dealing with what Ramsay called "The Nameless War," the conflict which has been waged from behind the political scenes for centuries, which is still being waged and of which very few are aware. This book is the result of the personal experiences of this public figure who, in the course of duty, discovered firsthand the existence of a centuries old conspiracy against Britain, Europe—and, in fact, the whole of Christendom. *The Nameless War* reveals an unsuspected link between the major revolutions in Europe—from King Charles I to the abortive attempt against Spain in 1936. One source of inspiration, design and funding is shown to be common in all of them. These revolutions and the world war of 1939 are seen to be integral parts of one and the same master plan. Softcover, 196 pages, #972, $20. minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or order this and other TBR books online at www.BarnesReview.com.

One of the Most Popular Holocaust Books Ever Composed Is Back in Stock in a New Sixth Edition!

The Six Million: Fact or Fiction?



Revised, edited, updated, and expanded, this work is without a doubt the single most important Revisionist examination of the legend of the "Six Million" Holocaust as yet published. Just a few of the amazing revelations contained in this sixth edition include:

• Zionists and Nazis cooperated before the war on writing Germany's racial laws—and in the setting up of Jewish settlements in Palestine;

• Zionists offered to fight for Germany against Britain in WWII;

• Nazi policy was first aimed at encouraging Jews to emigrate, and then, after the war broke out, to evacuating them east of the Urals;

• Official German records show that there were 4.5 million Jews under Nazi control, and, of that number, 4.3 million lodged claims as "Holocaust victims" after the war;

• The Soviet Union used torture to produce the lion's share of "confessions" extracted from Germans to support the "extermination" allegations;

• The shocking lies and distortions contained in the two Demjanjuk trials;

• The Jewish lead prosecutor in the "Einsatzgruppen" trials publicly admitted to having witnessed torture and personally used death threats to extract confessions from German prisoners;

• Exactly what Adolf Eichmann confessed to;

• The Auschwitz Camp Museum has formally admitted that the "gas chamber" it has shown to millions of tourists is actually fake;

• Original German plans of Auschwitz show no "gas chambers";

• Forensic chemical examination of Auschwitz has disproved the use of Zyklon-B in the so-called "ruined gas chambers";

• Offical Polish university archeological digs at Belzec and Sobibor have failed to find any evidence of "gas chambers," and how a similar dig at Chelmno contradicted "eyewitness" testimony;

• The "gas chambers" at Majdanek have glass windows, baths, and real showers for the "victims";

• The "carbon monoxide" gas bottles on display at Majdanek, still connected to a "gas chamber," are engraved and marked as "carbon dioxide";

• Details of the "Star of David gas chamber tile" hoax at the 2013 Treblinka archaeological dig;

• A delousing chamber at Dachau is called a homicidal gas chamber;

• German POWs were forced to alter a shower room at Sachsenhausen to support a Soviet show trial. The forgery was so crude that the Communists knocked down the building in 1952.

• The Bergen-Belsen camp is reviewed, with an explanation of the typhus epidemic that swept the camp in the last months of the war and created the horror images of emaciated dead bodies now associated with "the Holocaust."

• This new edition also deals with the "eyewitness survivor" memoirs and their outright lies and forgery, starting with a superbly illustrated exposé of the faked memoirs of "Nazi hunter" Simon Wiesenthal and many others.

• Finally, the last section discusses the all-important question of how and why the Holocaust storytellers have gone through so much trouble to make up the incredible story of "the Six Million."

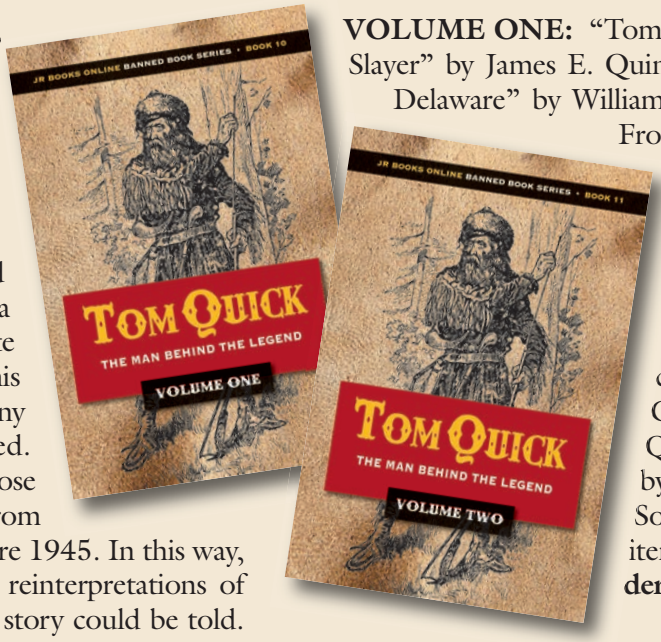
Softcover, 8.5 x 11 format, 180 illustrations, 125 information-packed pages, #604, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com.

NEW FROM TBR

TOM QUICK
INDIAN FIGHTER

THE REAL MAN BEHIND THE AMERICAN LEGEND

Starting way back in 2016, an idea was born to gather together as many books, articles and other factual documents related to American folk hero, pioneer and famed Indian fighter Thomas "Tom" Quick as could be found and turn them all into a resource that would help separate fact from fiction in regard to this iconic frontier character. Why? Many people deny he actually existed. Thus, the editors of this effort chose to include information only from those sources that appeared before 1945. In this way, post-modern, politically correct reinterpretations of Quick are excluded and the real story could be told.


JR BOOKS ONLINE BANNED BOOK SERIES • BOOK 10
TOM QUICK
THE MAN BEHIND THE LEGEND
VOLUME ONE
JR BOOKS ONLINE BANNED BOOK SERIES • BOOK 11
TOM QUICK
THE MAN BEHIND THE LEGEND
VOLUME TWO

Modern documents, of course, routinely incorporate the same anti-White narratives, biases and themes that now infect all of academia and the media, especially when it comes to men like Quick who fought the "savages" as ferociously as any bloodthirsty "red man." We also wanted to discard information that perpetuated the lies and nonsense associated with today's so-called "Indian studies," another forum for imaginary anti-White grievance. As TBR readers well know, the American Indian was, however, a formidable foe, and his customs—scalping, mutilating bodies, taking slaves, kidnapping children, brutally raping White women, abusing their own women, torturing prisoners etc.—are completely whitewashed by today's "woke" historians.

The result of all this effort is a large, two-volume anthology on Tom Quick that will serve as a corrective. All interested parties need to read the original, unadulterated information contained here to get the necessary antidote to the poison of fake history.

VOLUME ONE: "Tom Quick, the Indian Slayer" by James E. Quinlan; "Legend of the Delaware" by William Bross; "The Era of Frontier Settlement" by Abraham S. Gardiner; "The Foundation and the Capstone" by Abraham S. Gardiner; "Tom Quick, Early American" by Frederick W. Crumb; and "Tom Quick, the Avenger" by James M. Allerton. Softcover, 413 pages, item #963, **$40 if ordered individually.**

VOLUME TWO: "The Hawk's Nest" by James M. Allerton; "A Minisink Double Wedding" by Charles E. Stickney; "The Quick Family in America" by Arthur C. Quick; a "Miscellaneous" section containing six fascinating items on Quick and his era from the likes of Mark Twain, Theo. D. Schoonmaker, De B. Randolph Keim and C.G. Hine. Also contains a section of pertinent illustrations, bibliography. Softcover, 417 pages,#964, **$40 if ordered individually.**

Get both Volumes for $60 (save $20!) for this exclusive, first-ever, two-volume anthology (Item #975) plus $10 &H inside the U.S.

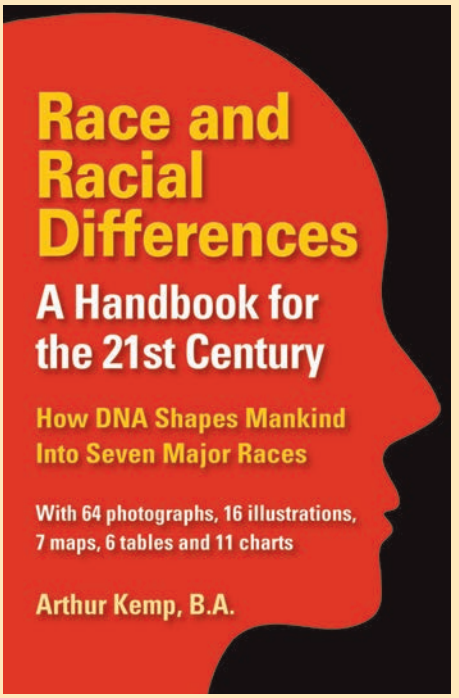
Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET.
Also order online at www.BarnesReview.com
www.JRBooksOnline.com.

IN STOCK! Race and Racial Differences: A Handbook for the 21st Century

How DNA Shapes Mankind Into Seven Major Races

The first honest, updated DNA/geneological study done on the human race in 50 years. With 64 photographs, 16 illustrations, seven maps, six tables, and 11 explanatory charts.

By Arthur Kemp B.A.


Race and Racial Differences
A Handbook for the 21st Century
How DNA Shapes Mankind Into Seven Major Races
With 64 photographs, 16 illustrations, 7 maps, 6 tables and 11 charts
Arthur Kemp, B.A.

Race is real, it is biological in nature, and it is shaped and determined by genetics alone. This book is the first to conclusively show exactly how races are physically and psychologically shaped by individual genes.

Using data and references from dozens of highly reputable scientists and journals, this fully referenced work starts with an overview of the development of the study of race, from the earliest times up to the very latest advancements in DNA analysis.

From there, it provides a comprehensive yet easily understandable overview of how human DNA works, which is vital to any understanding of how genes, at a Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) level, are responsible for shaping individuals.

When large numbers of people share similar SNPs, they form distinct groups which manifest themselves as "races."

Human DNA is made up of three major components: Y-chromosomes, mtDNA (which is inherited unchanged through the male and female lines), and autosomal DNA. When these three components are plotted according to their geographic locations, they dramatically divide into seven distinct regions. Each region clusters according to genetic similarity—the classic definition of race.

This science of genetic clustering is used by all the "home DNA testing kit" companies to provide "ancestry and origin" results. It provides unequivocal proof of the biological existence of race, and definitively destroys any claims that race is a "social construct."

This work builds on the seven regions reality by probing deeper and revealing the exact genes and SNPs—by name and location in the chromosomes—which determine the physical differences we see before us as racial types.

Then the process whereby these genes are unequally distributed among the seven major regions is discussed—and how this differentiated genetic distribution has created different races.

In this way, the genes which are responsible for eye color, hair color, hair texture, skull shape, facial features, skeletal structure and, finally, psychology and intelligence are all individually named, leaving no doubt as to the genetic basis of race.

The seven different races are then named. Then, in a first for this century, these seven major races—and all their subgroups—are reviewed in an illustrated racial typology section which lays bare the vast genetic diversity of mankind.

Finally, the book ends with a definitive, fact-based refutation of the five major race-denial claims.

There is literally no other book on the topic of race like this in the world. It is a handbook on race, DNA, and racial typology for the 21st Century.

Softcover, 194 pages, #959, $22 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the United States from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or purchase online at www.BarnesReview.com.

Crimes Discreetly Veiled

By F.J.P. Veale

With a foreword by The Lord Hankey

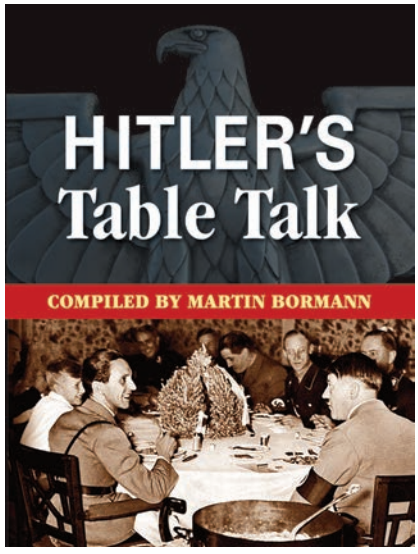
Seven of the Biggest Lies of World War II Exposed

NEW! This brand-new edition of the classic work deals comprehensively with seven of the most enduring and appalling lies created by the Allies during and after World War II. The first lie is that of the image of "Uncle Joe" Stalin—who was transformed from an "evil Communist dictator" into "a fighter for freedom" when the Soviet Union was invaded by Germany. The second lie deals with the massacre at Katyn—where the Communist secret police murdered over 21,000 Polish officers and intelligentsia in cold blood. The third lie deals with what the controlled media and establishment historians still maintain was Benito Mussolini's "execution." In fact, this was no execution, but a blatant murder carried out to cover up the theft of millions in state gold and reserves by Red partisans. The fourth lie deals with the largely suppressed activities of one of France's greatest mass murderers—Dr. Marcel Petiot. His killing spree—more than 60 people—was undiscovered for years. The fifth lie deals with what is known as the "Marzabotto Massacre" in Italy. It is claimed that this incident was a mass murder carried out by a German unit in 1944 against a village of Italian civilians. The sixth lie deals with the arrest and false imprisonment of Gen. Hermann-Bernhard Ramcke. The seventh lie deals with the case of Adm. Eric Raeder and his imprisonment in Spandau Prison on the charge of "waging aggressive war" for arranging the invasion of Norway. This amazing work of historical revelations has been suppressed ever since it first appeared in 1958. This edition has been completely reset and updated with numerous footnotes to bring the reader familiar with the personalities mentioned. The new edition also contains all four original maps and 36 unusual illustrations. Softcover, 304 pages, #965, **$27.50** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET. Order online at www.BarnesReview.com.

Limited Edition Now in Stock!

Hitler's Table Talk

COMPILED BY MARTIN BORMANN



Compiled by one of the Führer's closest confidants, *Hitler's Table Talk* consists of notes of the German leader's casual lunch and dinnertime conversations with his close friends and colleagues. Copied down by adjutants and edited for accuracy by his private secretary Martin Bormann, these discussions reveal Adolf Hitler's wartime thoughts on his enemies, friends and a variety of topics including art, science, history, religion, nature, Europeans, non-Europeans and a vast number of other topics which reveal his astonishingly wide general knowledge. The topics under discussion varied greatly, as the reader will discover. Adolf Hitler's remarkable general knowledge serves as a testament to his self-education and his ability to talk with authority on almost any topic. This skill was remarked upon by many observers who interacted conversationally with Hitler.

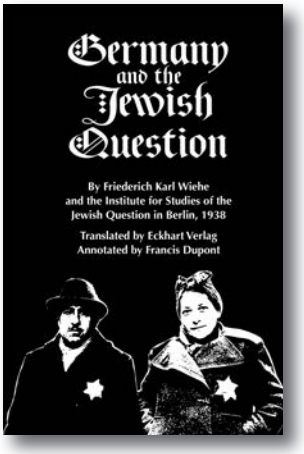
The main recurring themes of the manuscript can, however, be pinpointed: Hitler's caustic comments on his prime enemies—the Soviet Russians, foolish Americans, the stubborn Brits and, of course, the Jews; his plans for Germany and the occupied territories after a German victory in the conflict; and his pronounced views on Christianity and that religion's influence in Germany and elsewhere.

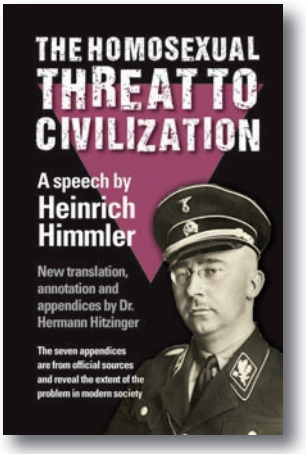
This is an indispensable aid for anybody wishing to gain a full, uncensored insight into one of the most traumatic episodes of European history. This completely reformatted edition contains a brand new introduction that provides a history of the manuscript and an important discussion of its main themes and the controversies outlined above—including how Hitler ultimately changed his views on Russians in particular. It is fully indexed by subject discussed.

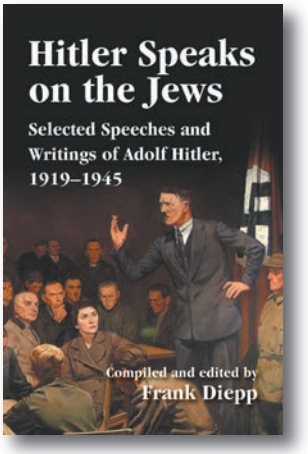
Softcover, 8.5 x 11, 298 pages, #624, **$40** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

MARTIN BORMANN

NEW & OVERTLY POLITICALLY INCORRECT BOOKS


Germany and the Jewish Question
By Friederich Karl Wiehe and the Institute for Studies of the Jewish Question in Berlin, 1938
Translated by Eckhart Verlag
Annotated by Francis Dupont


THE HOMOSEXUAL THREAT TO CIVILIZATION
A speech by Heinrich Himmler
New translation, annotation and appendices by Dr. Hermann Hitzinger
The seven appendices are from official sources and reveal the extent of the problem in modern society



Germany and the Jewish Question

NEW! By Friederich Karl Wiehe. Translated by Eckhart Verlag. Annotated by Francis Dupont. First published by the Institute for the Study of the Jewish Question in Berlin in 1938, this book became the standard work which set out to explain the policies of National Socialist Germany to the outside world. Starting with the time of the first anti-Jewish riots in Alexandria to the Age of Enlightenment, this work shows how host nations have attempted to welcome and assimilate Jewish immigrants—but that these attempts have always ended in failure. It then moves on to a discussion of Jewish influence in Germany, starting with a detailed breakdown of Jewish numbers and areas of concentration with the 1871–1919 borders of Germany. In seven sections it explains how Jews dominated the German economy; funded and ran revolutionary groups; were behind the numerous armed attempts to create a Soviet Germany; controlled the mainstream political parties; controlled the press; dominated publishing, film and stage; dominated pornography and organized criminality in Weimar Germany; and more. Softcover, 120 pages, #966, $12.

The Homosexual Threat to Civilization: A Speech by Heinrich Himmler

NEW! Now updated with seven shocking appendices. Here is a 1938 speech by SS-Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler dealing with homosexuality and its long-term implications for society, reproduction rates, criminality, and history. Starting with a review of the extent of homosexuality in Germany before 1933, Himmler discusses how the SS dealt with internal cases of homosexuality—and how the ancient Germans dealt with it. Newly translated, fully annotated, and with seven new appendices that frankly and honestly discuss homosexuality and its connection to a 40% rise in sexually transmitted diseases; how homosexuals are 11 times more likely to be pedophiles; the fact that homosexuals are three times more likely to be mentally ill; why experts consider "transgenderism" to be a mental illness; and why suicide rates among homosexuals are six times higher than normal. New translation, annotation, and appendices provided by Dr. Hermann Hitzinger. Softcover, 54 pages, #970, $7.50.

Hitler Speaks on the Jews: Selected Speeches and Writings of Adolf Hitler, 1919–1945

NEW! Compiled and translated by Frank Diepp. What did Hitler really say about the Jews—in his own words? Hitler has become one of the world's most recognized anti-Semites. Barely a day goes by without his name being mentioned in the controlled media today. Books continue to be produced about Hitler and the Third Reich—by the thousand—year after year, and, as the heap of works mount up, hysterical exaggeration and distortions have become the norm. The controlled media continues to insist on the most ludicrous, far-fetched reasons for Hitlerian anti-Semitism—from allegations of Jewish ancestry, the medical treatment accorded his mother, to irrational fears or other psychological babble. This book cuts through the lies and propaganda about National Socialist anti-Semitism by going directly to the source: Adolf Hitler himself. Softcover, 145 pages, #969, $15.

Ordering from TBR: TBR subscribers may take 10% off prices above. Prices do not include shipping: Inside the U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 on orders from $100.01 to $200. Add $20 on orders from $200.01 to $300. Over $300, email Sales@BarnesReview.org or call 202-547-5586 for best S&H rates or for foreign shipping rates. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu., 8-4 ET. You may also purchase at www.BarnesReview.com.

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

March / April 2023 ❖ Volume XXIX ❖ Number 2

Table of Contents

National Socialism in America Before World War II Broke Out

By Karl Haemers

4 Numerous pro-German, pro-National Socialist political and cultural organizations flourished in America beginning in the 1920s. In Part 1 of a multi-part series, TBR provides the background and details of some of these organizations, including the highly demonized and persecuted German American Bund.

Belgium's Fascist Post-WWI Opponents of Leon Degrelle

By Rémi Tremblay

14 The Belgian National Legion, a little-known political faction that competed with Leon Degrelle's Rexist movement, strived for Belgian independence and autonomy, rallying around the monarch. Skeptical of German motives, the Legion played a key role in post-WWI Belgian politics, including during the lead up to WWII, as you will see.

William Joyce: Britain's Top WWII Dissident

By John Wear, J.D.

18 Independent author and historian John Wear examines the life and political career of William Joyce, perhaps Britain's most infamous dissident prior to and during WWII. An eloquent supporter of National Socialist Germany and fierce critic of the forces of global plutocracy, Joyce quickly became a top target of British authorities.

Facts Are Facts: Book Earns A Convert the Ire of Brethren

By Mike Mains

26 Benjamin Freedman, a highly successful Jewish-born businessman who converted to Christianity, wrote a classic insider account of the deceit and conniving surrounding the Balfour Declaration, U.S. involvement in WWI, the Paris Peace Conference in Versailles, and other international intrigues. For writing honestly about these subjects, Freedman was repeatedly vilified by his former co-religionists.

The Debate in the South Over Arming, Training Black Troops

By David Doddridge

32 A raging debate regarding the status and role of Blacks in the Confederate war effort took place among Southern journalists, editors, political leaders, and others during the War Between the States. Retired detective and private investigator David Doddridge, a first-time contributor to TBR, provides the details of the raucous parley.

Persecuted Author Speaks About Release of New Book

Interview With Monika Schaefer

50 TBR is proud to announce the publication of Canadian activist Monika Schaefer's tell-all memoir detailing her truthseeking journey, personal experiences, relentless persecution and eventual imprisonment in Germany by the long arm of the thought police.

The Vatican & the Rothschilds: A Paradox—Part One

By Antonius J. Patrick

56 Here are the sordid details of the rise of the Rothschild banking family—the notorious Jewish financial clan that is still the subject of investigation and speculation to this day—and its relationship with the Catholic Church. How and why did this clan become so powerful so quickly and how does it maintain its stranglehold on the West today? This is part one of a planned two-part article by a staunch traditional Catholic historian.

Did Russian Explorers Discover Lost City in Eastern Atlantic?

By Frank Joseph

62 Did Soviet submariners and scientists inadvertently discover the remains of an ancient lost city off the coast of Portugal in the 1970s? What are the strange structures that appear to be located atop a prominent seamount now covered by the turbulent waters of the Eastern Atlantic? It may not be the fabled Atlantis—but, then again, it might.

ALSO INSIDE:

Personal from the Editor—2
TBR Editorial: Russia Must Perish?—3
The Holocaust: By the Numbers—27
West Point banishes commandant—30
History You May Have Missed—44-45
Secret history of the Wild West—46
A history book like no other—68
Letters to the Editor—70-71
New and banned books—72-79

THE BARNES REVIEW

Executive Editor: PAUL ANGEL
Assistant Editor: JOHN FRIEND
Content Consultant: PETE PAPAHERAKLES
Founder: WILLIS A. CARTO (1926-2015)

TBR BOARD OF CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

JOAQUIN BOCHACA *Barcelona. Spain*
JÜRGEN GRAF *Moscow, Russia*
RONALD L. RAY *Topeka, Kansas*
MATTHIAS CHANG, J.D. *Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*
MICHAEL A. HOFFMAN II *Coeur d'Alene, Idaho*
LADY MICHELE RENOUF *London, England*
HARRY COOPER *Hernando, Florida*
MATTHEW RAPHAEL JOHNSON *Johnstown, Pennsylvania*
PHILIP RIFE *Port Angeles, Washington*
THOMAS DALTON, PH.D. *Chicago, Illinois*
THOMAS KUES *Stockholm, Sweden*
HARALD SCHARNHORST *Boise, Idaho*
SAM G. DICKSON, J.D. *Atlanta, Georgia*
CLINT LACY *Bollinger, Missouri*
PAT SHANNAN *Atlanta, Georgia*
JAMES EDWARDS *Memphis, Tennessee*
RICHARD LANDWEHR *Brookings, Oregon*
DEANNA SPINGOLA *Woodridge, Illinois*
PAUL FROMM *Ontario, Canada*
DR. EDGAR LUCIDI *Corona del Mar, California*
RÉMI TREMBLAY *Quebec, Canada*
THOMAS GOODRICH *Tampa, Florida*
CARLO MATTOGNO *Palestrina, Rome, Italy*
MICHAEL WALSH *Allicante, Spain*
PROF. RAY GOODWIN *Victoria, Texas*
VALERIE PROTOPAPAS *Long Island, New York*
JOHN WEAR, J.D. *Dallas, Texas*

THE BARNES REVIEW (ISSN 1078-4799) is published bimonthly by TBR Co., 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646. Periodical rate postage paid at Dulles, VA 20101 and additional mailing offices. For address changes, subscription questions, status of order and bulk distribution inquiries, please call 202-547-5586. Editorial inquiries call 202-547-5586.

All rights reserved except that copies or reprints may be made without permission so long as proper credit and contact info are given for TBR and no changes are made.

All manuscripts submitted must be typewritten (double spaced) or in electronic format. No responsibility can be assumed for unreturned manuscripts. Change of address: Send your old, incorrect mailing label and your new, correct address neatly printed or typed 30 days before you move to ensure delivery. **Advertising**: 202-547-5586. **Website:** www.BarnesReview.com. **Business email:** Sales@BarnesReview.org. **Editorial email:** Paul@BarnesReview.org. **Send regular mail and orders to:** THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

Please include a phone number with all correspondence!

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to
THE BARNES REVIEW
P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

TBR SUBSCRIPTION RATES & PRICES

• U.S.A.
Periodical Rate: 1 year: $56; **2 years:** $98
First Class: 1 year: $80; **2 years:** $144

• CANADA & MEXICO: 1 year periodical: $75; **2 years:** $150.

• ALL OTHER FOREIGN NATIONS: 1 year: $90. Air Mail *only.*
(TBR is accepting only one-year foreign subscriptions at this time. Foreign Surface Rates no longer available. All payments must be in U.S. dollars.)

QUANTITY PRICES: (Current issue—S&H not included)	1-5	$12 each
	6-10	$10 each
	11-25	$9 each
	26 and more	$8 each
Expanded Issues (over 80 pages)	1-20	$15 each
Bound Volumes II-XXVI:	$99 per year for 1996-2019 where available	
3-Ring Library Style Binder:	$25 each; year and volume indicated.	

THE BARNES REVIEW was founded in 1994 by Willis A. Carto and has been publishing without interruption for the past 29 years.

PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

THE GREAT BANISHMENT

Over the past decade or so, you have seen many books disappear down the Memory Hole—banished forever. Generally, these books were completely factual, well-written, designed, printed and published by professional Revisionist historians. The advent of "print-on-demand" (POD) xerography made it possible for publishers and independent authors to buy just the stock they needed at a decent price. With the advent of hi-tech computer-driven photocopying machines, authors could finally order only the quantity they needed. It was a great way not only to get Revisionist books on, for instance, World War II Germany out to the public, an author could also have these companies fulfill orders as needed, thus ending the necessity of a warehouse and fulfillment employees. Unfortunately, those days have ended.

While authors and publishers can easily get books about how great no-liberalism, sex-change operations and multi-gender bathrooms are—and bashing White people—publishing books focusing on more "controversial" topics is becoming impossible. For instance, Ingram, one of the biggest publishers in the world and one which has always vowed it would never censor authors, has gone on a banning purge, killing hundreds if not thousands of accounts that contain any books that counter the prevailing line on history (from the dawn of man to the present) or challenge the new "woke" ideological agenda. But it's not just Ingram. Amazon and Google, which maintain a huge share of print-on-demand business via their massive subsidiaries, have also scrubbed any smaller publishers that dared to print and sell politically incorrect books. We've told you about our own travails in this regard and how TBR lost it's Kindle e-book account and our Amazon print account. It's unfortunate that, currently, no other organization is yet able to challenge these companies in any true and meaningful way. The truth is that, for instance, when you place a book for sale on Amazon, it gets 100 times the number of eyeballs on it as any of the existing competition. Hundreds of books have thus disappeared.

Recently, multiple authors have come to THE BARNES REVIEW asking if we could help. Some have been nearly ruined. We think we can, and we are doing what we can. Currently we have found multiple smaller printers who respect free speech. The only problem is that they cannot necessarily compete with multi-billion-dollar corporations—but they can still produce an affordable product that you might not otherwise be able to find anywhere else.

Please take a look at page 55 to see three books we have helped TBR Editorial Board member Mike Walsh bring back in print. Also, see pages 72-79 for dozens of books we have helped Ostara Publications get printed and back in stock. In addition, we are also offering a new two-book set from JR Books Online who had their entire stock deleted by their POD printer and vendor.

This is a big job, but it is important, and we will need a little help. If you agree this is a vital venture, please consider donating for this cause. Call me at 202-547-5586 and we can talk. ❖

—PAUL ANGEL, Executive Editor

Russia Must Perish?

Those with any real knowledge of the facts about the World War II era are no doubt familiar with the various demands and policy proposals from Allied political figures insisting upon the total destruction of Germany and the outright genocide of the German people. Theodore Kaufman, for example, a highly connected New York businessman with close ties to the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, published *Germany Must Perish!* in 1941. This book was a psychopathic screed demanding the utter annihilation of the German people via sterilization. In this way, Kaufman insanely argued, the Germans would vanish forever.

Henry Morgenthau Jr., FDR's Jewish secretary of the Treasury during WWII, authored the infamous Morgenthau Plan in 1944, a memorandum outlining the systematic destruction and dismemberment of Germany. This plan was largely adopted as official Allied policy and implemented following the war, resulting in millions of deaths.

During WWII, Ilya Ehrenberg, one of the most prominent Jewish historians, authors, and propagandists in the history of the Soviet Union, published pamphlets for soldiers on the front, arguing that Germans represented "nothing but evil," and that Soviet soldiers should "use force and break the racial pride" of German women by brutally raping every single one of them, no matter the age. "The Germans are not human beings," this sadistic miscreant insisted. "If you have not killed at least one German a day, you have wasted that day!"

This same sort of genocidal, dehumanizing rhetoric continues in the modern era, as Western politicians and pundits, along with leading Ukrainian officials and journalists, openly advocate for the eradication of Russia and the Russian people, with special vitriol saved for President Vladimir Putin. Love him or hate him, Putin is one of only a few foreign leaders with the guts to openly denounce the West for the monster it has become.

In a speech in March 2022 in Poland, shortly after the Russian invasion of Ukraine, U.S. President Joe Biden insisted that Putin "cannot remain in power." This is an obvious call for "regime change" and a clear violation of accepted diplomatic norms. Biden and other U.S. officials, however, regularly traffic in such irresponsible, reckless rhetoric, hypocritically describing Putin as "a butcher" and "war criminal," adjectives that accurately characterize the political leadership in Washington, D.C. for at least the past two decades if not longer.

Lindsey Graham, the warmongering Israel-first GOP senator, and Fox News personality Sean Hannity, for instance, have both openly called for the assassination of Putin, demonstrating the mindset that epitomizes both the current ruling class and most members of the mass media complex in America.

Not to be outdone, pro-Zionist neocon stooge John Bolton, clearly a psychopath, has dedicated his entire career to advocating war be waged upon the enemies of Israel. He, too, has openly demanded regime change in Russia. In an article published last year, Bolton insisted that Putin and the entire Russian government be eliminated and replaced with puppets of the collective West. Journalist David Rothkopf similarly argued in a column for *The Daily Beast* that "Vladimir Putin must go."

More recently, a Ukrainian political pundit and commentator who has been featured and interviewed by numerous Western media outlets, brazenly demanded that "Russians and Russia be wiped off the face of the Earth"—a clear call for genocide.

Melaniya Podolyak made the comments in a now-deleted Twitter post following a missile strike on an apartment tower in a small city in eastern Ukraine in mid-January. In predictable lockstep, Western media outlets and Ukraine's political leaders immediately blamed Russia for the strike, and demanded immediate retaliation. It quickly emerged, however, that the missile was actually intercepted by Ukraine's air force, causing it to hit the apartment block.

"It's absolutely fair for me to wish for all Russians and Russia to be wiped off the face of the Earth," Podolyak hysterically tweeted. "It's not hate speech. It's not horrible of me. It's just FAIR!"

Regardless of one's views on who is to blame for the war in Ukraine, it should be obvious to all clear-thinking people that rhetoric of this nature is extremely dangerous. It does nothing but generate hostility, exacerbate tensions, and foster resentment and hatred for "the other," in this case, the Russian people—our ethnic relatives—and their democratically elected political leaders.

Throughout history, these kinds of calls for genocide, put forth by the ostensible thought leaders of any society, often end up as official policy, resulting in widespread death and destruction. It is our sincere hope that cooler heads will prevail, with peace, security, and prosperity being restored in Europe and the world over. We must not allow ourselves to be driven into another world war by the very same forces that orchestrated the last two global bloodbaths. In order for that to happen, however, the vampires demanding the blood of our fellow human beings must be vigorously "staked" and systematically rejected. TBR has and will always remain in the vanguard of this vital mission: the quest for peace. ❖

—John Friend, Assistant Editor

National Socialism in America During the Pre-WWII Era

AN EXAMINATION OF THE VARIOUS German American organizations affiliated with or sympathetic toward National Socialist Germany, culminating in the German American Bund and its persecution by the state.

By Karl Haemers

National Socialism as a political, social, cultural, racial, and spiritual ideology was conceived and developed in Germany in the early 1920s. It came to leadership of that nation first with the appointment of Adolf Hitler to chancellor on January 30, 1933, but more fully after the Reichstag—the German parliament—voted overwhelmingly (82% in favor) to approve the Law of Plenary Powers (informally termed the Enabling Act) on March 24, seven weeks later.

The National Socialist German Labor Party (or the NSDAP, the preferred translation in Leon Degrelle's book *Hitler Democrat*[1]), which referred to the newly approved legislation as The Law to Rescue the German People from Poverty and Misery, was granted full leadership of the nation by the other parties, excluding those political parties from influence. The rest, as we say, is history widely distorted by almost 90 years of primarily Jewish war propaganda and atrocity stories that continues to this day.

Also on March 24, it is worth pointing out, international Jewish leaders and organizations immediately announced an economic holy war against Germany, in the form of an international boycott of German export goods.

HANS-HEINRICH DIECKHOFF
German ambassador to U.S.

After its success with the 1933 Law of Plenary Powers, the NSDAP announced a Four-Year Plan and began at once to enact it, offering every policy and program up for approval to the German people. The people, through plebiscites and other democratic processes, approved overwhelmingly, with some vote totals reaching above 90%.

National Socialism was not only popular in Germany, however. Strong movements arose in neighboring Austria, Belgium (in the form of the Rexist Party) and Britain. The City Council of Danzig, the contested city that was taken from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles and given to the jurisdiction of the League of Nations as a "free city," and whose population was largely German, was majority National Socialist even before Germany was.

The United States also saw the rise of a strong National Socialist movement, which took a variety of political and social forms over the decades up until the present. We will attempt to incise through the anti-"Nazi" propaganda that prevailed at the time and still dominates the historiography today (which included labeling the internationally acclaimed aviator Charles Lindbergh a "Nazi sympathizer" for trying to keep the U.S. out of the European war and naming Jews as pushing for American intervention) to present a clear view of National Socialism in America.

THE FREE SOCIETY OF TEUTONIA

Significant numbers of Germans emigrated to the United States after World War I, escaping the miserable conditions of the Weimar period in their fatherland (1919-32). The first organized groups in the United States with National Socialist affiliations appeared as early as 1924. One began

A crowd salutes men marching in a German Day celebration at Camp Siegfried, in Yaphank, New York.

as the Free Society of Teutonia, founded in Chicago by three German immigrant brothers: Fritz, Peter, and Andrew Gissibl. Fritz had marched with Hitler and the NSDAP in the 1923 putsch attempt.

It steadily gained members of ethnic Germans on a policy of nationalism, opposition to Jewish power, anti-Communism, and advocacy against the Treaty of Versailles. This, of course, was closely aligned with the platform of the still small but growing NSDAP in the home nation (dormant in 1924 since Hitler and other NSDAP leaders were in prison). It also organized social activities to bring German Americans together to retain some aspects of their native culture, language, and identity.

The name changed in 1926 to the Nationalistic Society of Teutonia and it expanded with offices in seven other major U.S. cities. Treasurer Fritz Gissibl collected donations to support the NSDAP in Germany. This was affirmed when the FBI brought a sedition trial against the founding Gissibl brothers in 1943, as evidence showed that the Free Society of Teutonia raised money and sent it to Hitler when he was incarcerated in Landsberg prison in 1924.[2]

By 1932, shortly before the appointment of Hitler as chancellor of Germany, the group name changed again to Friends of the Hitler Movement. Heinz Spanknöbel, a recent immigrant and NSDAP member, dissolved the group in March 1933 and brought its members into a newly sanctioned group, Friends of New Germany.

Teutonia Society member Walter Kappe deserves mention.[3] He was fluent in English and went on to become press secretary for the much larger German American Bund, establishing numerous publications including one titled *German Wake-Up Call and Observer* (*Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter*). He may have been the German American equivalent of Willis Allison Carto.

In 1937, after returning to Germany, Kappe served in the German war effort in the Abwehr II, special operations for German intelligence, arranging for small U-boat landings on the east coast of the U.S. for surveillance and potential sabotage after America declared war on Germany following Pearl Harbor.

GAU USA

Gau is a German word which means region or province. Gau USA was a National Socialist affiliated organization with offices in several U.S.

White Revolt!

An American National Socialist History

By Leon Dilios. *White Revolt!* is the true story of National Socialism in the U.S. Beginning in the 1960s, Dilios was an eyewitness to George Lincoln Rockwell's mass rally in Chicago and "White Power March." Following Rockwell's assassination, Rockwell Hall was opened in memory of the fallen commander. Over the next 10 years, NSPA activism made world headlines and generated a landmark free speech Supreme Court ruling still studied today. Public meetings, huge demonstrations, marches and electoral campaigns generated international publicity. Riots, street battles, bombings, shoot-outs, killings, arrests and legal prosecutions culminated in "Operation Skokie," when uniformed stormtroopers threatened to "invade" the predominantly Jewish suburb with swastika flags flying, unless their rights to free speech were restored. This is their version of events. Softcover, 312 pages, #826, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET. Purchase online at www.BarnesReview.com.

cities, said to be under the direction of the NSDAP in Germany. Its membership numbers and scope at the time is unclear today but, in 1933, after Hitler took power, Gau USA was disbanded and dissolved. Gau USA Detroit leader Heinz Spanknöbel, previously mentioned, journeyed to Germany and received approval to form a new German American National Socialist organization.[4]

That organization became the Friends of New Germany.

FRIENDS OF NEW GERMANY

Deputy Führer Rudolf Hess had given authority to form the new group, and it absorbed former members of Teutonia and Gau USA while adding new members. Many were German veterans of World War I. A good summary comes from "American Bund, The Failure of American Nazism: The German American Bund's Attempt to Create an American 'Fifth Column'" by Jim Bredemus.[5] The term "Fifth Column" derives from the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) and refers to a hostile enemy force hidden within a besieged city or region, prepared to attack from within.

To attribute this to The Friends of New Germany is typical of the fear propaganda and warmongering against Germans at the time and throughout the historical record. However, Bredemus is more factual, as he explained that the "Friends of New Germany was created with help from the German consul in New York City," and that "the organization was based in New York but had a strong presence in Chicago."

The organization existed into the mid-1930s, although it always remained small, with a membership of between 5,000-10,000. Mostly German citizens living in America and German emigrants who only recently had become citizens composed its ranks. The organization busied itself with verbal attacks against Jews, Communists, and the Versailles Treaty. Until 1935 the organization was openly supported by the Third Reich, although National Socialist officials quickly realized the organization was doing more harm than good in America and, in December 1935, Hess ordered that all German citizens leave the Friends of New Germany. The group's entire leadership cadre was recalled to Germany.

Bredemus thinks and writes with typical anti-German bias, claiming members "stormed" a German language newspaper in New York with the "demand" that it publish "Nazi sympathetic" articles. More likely, these German Americans sought an outlet for their genuine feelings of appreciation and even adoration for German National Socialism and tried to express it through the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*.

It is not surprising that the NSDAP chose to limit the Friends of New Germany in America. In subsequent years, Hitler reluctantly had to order the Austrian National Socialists, the National Socialists of Danzig, the German nationals living in French-administered Alsace-Lorraine, in the Sudetenland in the Czechoslovakia, in the south Tyrol region of Italy, and other National Socialist enthusiasts outside Germany to subdue their activities and advocacy, so as not to alienate those nations with which Hitler and the NSDAP sought peace and alliance.[6] It was disappointing though, since Hitler wanted to welcome them back into the Third Reich as part of the German family, and they passionately longed to return.

The Friends of New Germany were reluctant to disband, and surprisingly the archive of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency posts a *Jewish Daily Bulletin* of April 30, 1933, titled "Local Nazis to Continue Propaganda; Kiep Sails After Talk to Hitlerites." Key quotes reveal startling truths about National Socialism in both the U.S. and Germany. Here are some of them:

> Mystery surrounding the current activities of the "League of American Friends of New Germany" … deepened yesterday, as members announced that they would carry on to gain "a place in the Sun" for their fatherland.

The German consulate had earlier in the week announced the dissolution of Nazi Party units in America, stating that the usefulness of the organization had ended with Hitler's ascension to power in Germany.

New York brown shirts have declared that the surrender of their present headquarters on May 1 … does not mean the disruption of the organization. They state that activities will be immediately resumed at new premises.

MEETINGS NOT CANCELED

According to the statement of leaders of the local Nazi Party, their work is by no means completed. So long as Jewish persecution propaganda and other unfavorable publicity continues to be broadcast, they will deny inaccuracies in news bulletins, they state.

Weekly meetings of the New York Nazi Party have not been cancelled, notwithstanding an order for their closing issued by Heinz Spanknöbel, chairman of the Nazi Party in the United States, shortly before his departure for Germany last Tuesday night. [Allegedly, Spanknöbel was deported for failing to obtain U.S. citizenship.—Ed.] …

The consulate disclaims knowledge of reorganization of the Nazi Party in new headquarters. …

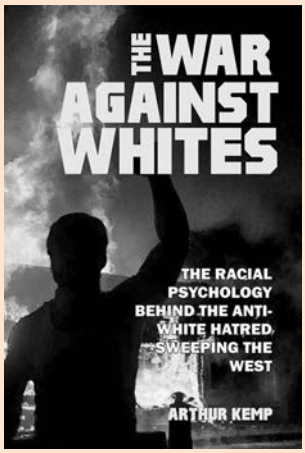
TONS OF PROPAGANDA

Activities of the Nazi Party in the United States include the coordination of various German "singing" societies and sport clubs under the new Hitler regime and the dissemination of propaganda designed to gain the good will of foreign countries for the present German administration.

Since the beginning of the Jewish persecution in Germany, the New York office of the Nazi Party has been the principal clearing house in the United States for tons of Hitler propaganda, printed in Germany as well as New York and Boston.

New York Nazi chiefs stated yesterday that the demand for pamphlets and periodicals, which they are distributing here, has exceeded

Fritz Kuhn, top, was born in Munich in 1896, earning a prestigious Iron Cross during WWI as a German infantry lieutenant. Following the war, he moved first to Mexico and later, in 1928, to the U.S., where he became a naturalized American citizen in 1934. He eventually became the leader of the German American Bund following the disbandment of a previous pro-German organization called the Friends of New Germany. Kuhn and other leaders of pro-German organizations in the U.S., including Heinz Spanknöbel (far-left photo), faced severe persecution from various elements of the U.S. government. Rep. Samuel Dickstein (center), a Jewish congressman from New York, and New York mayor Fiorello La Guardia (far right), who had partial Jewish ancestry, were particularly concerned by German American organizations and their ties to and support of National Socialism. Despite the persecution and hostile media coverage, the Bund admirably sought to bring the truth about Hitler's Germany to an American audience.



The War Against Whites: The Racial Psychology Behind the Anti-White Hatred Sweeping the West

Arthur Kemp reveals that the Black Lives Matter ideologues do not seek "racial equality," but rather the total destruction of White civilization. Kemp says they are driven by a deep mass psychosis which falsely blames White people for all problems encountered by non-Whites trying to fit into a First World society. Kemp deals with unalterable genetic traits—IQ, character, psychology and behavior—and shows they are the true causes of racial disparities in crime, socio-economic status, education and health. Starting with a complete review of the George Floyd incident, this work covers it all! Dissects the myth that police in the U.S. are "hunting Blacks"; shows through official global crime records that Whites are overwhelmingly the victims of non-White criminal attacks; and provides the only solution through which racial conflict can be avoided and all can exist in peace and harmony. Softcover, 290 pages, 473 footnotes, 79 illustrations, three tables, indexed, #885, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET.

the supply. … Members of the local Nazi Party unit have been delegated to speak before regular meetings of virtually every German social and commercial organization in the city. Party spokesmen state that they have been successful in winning the support of these groups for their leader, the German Chancellor.

"Friends of New Germany" … are composed of both naturalized American and German citizens. Germans of monarchist political sentiments as well as those favoring the present republican form of government are included in the party. The society has been in existence for six years.

HITLER PRAISED AT RALLY

No sooner had leaders of the Jewish community here got over their surprise at the announcement that Dr. Otto Kiep, consul-general for Germany, had appeared on the platform of the Teutonia Hall meeting a week ago Saturday night in celebration of the 44th birthday of Chancellor Hitler, than news came that the consul-general had sailed for Germany. …

Dr. Kiep has been a guest of honor at other functions of a similar nature [such as a dinner celebrating Albert Einstein.—Ed.], and has been understood to be a liberal and friend of the Jews.

At the Teutonia Hall meeting, in which were represented officers and men of German steamers in port, the Stahlhelm organization here, the Eagle and the Falcon, American Friends of Germany, the Order of German Youth and the Sons of Italy, a pro-Fascist organization, Dr. Kiep cried, "Hail the Chancellor" and concluded with an expression of hope that the political leadership of the present government by the Chancellor in cooperation with President Hindenburg would prove to be a blessing to the German Fatherland.

Dr. Kiep described the inner political development in Germany during the last years which led, according to him, to the logical necessity of the National Socialist Party taking over the government. He emphasized the importance of the fact that as a result of the March 5 elections, there was created for the first time in years a working majority in the German Parliament.

Chancellor Hitler's achievement has succeeded in obtaining for him a popularity among the German masses which no other chancellor since Bismarck had attained, said Dr. Kiep.

More than 1,200 people attended the meeting, which was held on the occasion of Hitler's 44th birthday. Shouts of "Hail Hitler" frequently interrupted the session. The hall was decorated with imperial flags and on one of the walls was a large picture of Hitler hung under a gigantic Swastika flag.

Col. Edwin Emerson, head of the "American Friends of Germany," also addressed the group.[7]

Remarkable here from a Jewish source is the popularity of Hitler as chancellor with both German and German American people, the reach of the Friends of New Germany into other German American groups and businesses—including a strong demand for its literature—and a refusal of the Friends to disband after the apparent order of the NSDAP through Spanknöbel to remove German Americans who were not yet U.S. citizens from the ranks. We must consider that, just as the early NSDAP did not officially condone such citizen militia groups in Germany as the Stahlhelm but secretly supported them, for political purposes it may have done the same with the Friends of New Germany in America.

Women were members of this party as well, with their own uniform. The party continued for two more years as we have seen, until more firmly disbanded by order of Rudolf Hess in 1935.

During this time, it faced harsh persecution from Jewish Democrat Rep. Samuel Dickstein of New York, who held his seat in the House for 22 years. Dickstein was later identified as a Soviet spy and a paid agent of the NKVD (precursor to the KGB).

In early 1934, Dickstein helped form the Special Committee on Un-American Activities Authorized to In-

German American Bundists pose for a photo with a fake cannon at Camp Siegfried. The sign in front of the cannon is critical of Rep. Samuel Dickstein, who led efforts to persecute and ban the Bund.

vestigate Nazi Propaganda and Certain Other Propaganda Activities, furious over "anti-Semitic" groups and materials. It would eventually become the permanent Un-American Activities Committee which later largely investigated Communists.

Dickstein's investigation of the American Friends of New Germany determined that it was a branch of Hitler's NSDAP, and condemned it as such. The committee did rule though that the Friends were acting within U.S. law. It is a great example of *chutzpah* that Dickstein was investigating U.S. fascists and National Socialists as "un-American" while taking payment from a Soviet spy agency and selling illegal U.S. passports and immigration papers. Dickstein's secret agent name was "Crook," according to Soviet records.[8]

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BUND

German American enthusiasm for National Socialism could not be suppressed and by March 1936 a new organization was launched in Buffalo, New York. Known as the German American Bund—more properly translated as the German American People's Association (*Amerikadeutscher Volksbund*)—it raised Fritz Kuhn as its *Bundesleiter*.

German American enthusiasm for National Socialism could not be suppressed.

Kuhn was a native of Munich and served in World War I, gaining citizenship in the U.S. in 1934. Kuhn's active and even dramatic leadership unified the Bund and its ranks swelled. Officially open to German American citizens only, about 25% of the Bund's members were German immigrants who had not yet attained citizenship, known as nationals.

Most members were working class, which National Socialism was most devoted to supporting and uplifting (though all classes were considered integral to the well-being of the nation and its people).

Modeled after the NSDAP in Germany, the Bund held public rallies with similar pageantry and display, flying swastika flags and banners, performing the National Socialist salute, and singing German patriotic and folk songs. The Bund even established recreational camps for its members in such diverse places as Long Island, New Jersey, and Wisconsin, while holding mass meetings in Milwaukee and Chicago. It developed a program similar to the Hitler Youth to support German American children and youth in retaining their native language, learning German history and culture, and the National Socialist worldview

(*Weltanschauung*).

As expected, the Bund recognized the influence of Jewish power in America and distributed pamphlets to raise awareness. The Bund campaigned against the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt for president in 1936, accusing him of being beholden to Jewish Bolsheviks and Communists. Honest historical accounts that emerged subsequently, such as former President Herbert Hoover's great work *Freedom Betrayed* and much else, affirmed that the Bund was correct.[9]

Apparently, an opinion poll taken at the time honored Fritz Kuhn as the "leading anti-Semite in America." The Bund as an organization achieved the same distinction, since its strongest campaign emerged as a fierce and open fight against Jewish Bolshevism. This resonated with many German Americans, and indeed many Americans of all ethnic backgrounds, but was vehemently opposed by anti-German propaganda originating in the largely Jewish-controlled press and the Roosevelt campaign.

That year Kuhn and other Bund leaders went to Berlin for the Olympics. Hitler invited Kuhn to the chancellery for a reception and photographs, which provided great inspiration and validity to Kuhn and the Bund.[10]

After the Bund gained prominence, it came to the attention of the press, the law, and government. As its extreme ideology and characteristics were brought to public attention by the press, the Bund vaulted into national prominence and acquired a host of critics. This strong anti-Nazi activity played an important role in the movement's demise. No other foreign-inspired organization except the Communist Party aroused such resentment.

Due to the Bund's success, it came to the attention of the U.S. House of Representatives, which created the House Un-American Activities Committee under Jewish Rep. Dickstein as we have seen, to persecute first the Friends, then the Bund. U.S. Charge D'Affairs Prentiss Gilbert in Berlin reported to the German Foreign Ministry about the actions of these German American organizations.

The German ambassador in Washington, Hans Dieckhoff, issued reports to Berlin expressing concern as well. The NSDAP in Germany, noting these developments against the Bund and concerned that it might strain relations with the U.S., once again ordered all German nationals barred from the organization. Dismayed, Kuhn traveled to Germany and sought an appeal with Hitler's adjutant Fritz Wiedemann, which failed. A number of sources including *The New York Times* (March 2, 1938, p. 13) and the Bund's own newspaper *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter* (March 10, 1938, p. 1)[11] affirm that Kuhn was received with honor and respect by such great National Socialist leaders as Dr. Joseph Goebbels (minister of information and mayor of Berlin) and Hermann Goering (minister without portfolio, commander-in-chief of the Luftwaffe, Plenipotentiary of the Four-Year Plan of 1936 and later Reichsmarschall). This must have been a great development for Kuhn and the Bund, and they featured it on the front page of their paper.

The Bund stressed the common cause of America and Germany against Communism.

Thereafter the Bund changed its messaging and presentation to depict itself as more patriotic to America. It stressed the common cause of America and Germany against Communism. It continued to issue warnings and recommendations against Jews in government and positions of power, similar to the Nuremberg Laws so successful in liberating Germany, but shaped more as protective of America. It changed its songs, the uniform of its SA equivalent the *Ordnungsdienst* (OD), and its iconography, replacing German swastika flags for American stars and stripes. Kuhn initiated a campaign to appeal to more Americans through direct contact with Bund members, who attended gatherings of other American fascists and political groups.[12]

The Bund was also allied with Christians of all ethnicities through the Christian Front, Christian Nationalist Crusade, and other political and religious groups.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1939

The German American Bund reached its pinnacle in 1939 by organizing the largest public event of American National Socialism up to that time and indeed of all time. It is difficult to obtain objective sources today reporting on this event, but possible to distill the factual details from the anti-"Nazi" propaganda that dominates the record.

On the evening of February 20, 1939, over 20,000 members and supporters attended what the Garden marquee displayed as a "Pro-America Rally." Imbued with all the pageantry of the Nuremburg rallies ongoing in Germany, the German American Bund presented a combination of National Socialist and patriotic American iconography, messaging, and morality. A 30-foot-tall banner of George Washington dominated the stage, flanked by the Bund's own flags showing its uplifted swastika. The date was chosen in honor of Washington's birthday. Opening ceremonies included the Pledge of Allegiance and the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner.[13]

Among the packed crowd were swastika armbands, posters with such slogans as "Stop Jewish Domination of Christian America," and lines of the Bund's OD, essentially an equivalent of the SA in Germany, providing security. The necessity for this was apparent as thousands of anti-Bund protesters gathered outside and multiple attempts to enter were repelled by the 1,700 police deployed by Mayor

Fiorello La Guardia to maintain order and protect the right to free speech of the Bund's event. This was the largest police force ever assembled at the time.

Many establishment accounts of the six speeches given by Bund leaders select statements out of context, chosen to evoke a negative view. The NPR account we are considering here presents such statements as "job-taking Jewish refugees," "Rosenfeld," referring to then-President Roosevelt as a Jewish puppet, and a depiction of George Washington as "America's first fascist."

"It has then always been very much American to protect the Aryan character of this nation," NPR reports in an obvious attempt to denigrate both the Bund and historic concerns with demographics in America. Yet even these statements, when placed in proper historical and racial context, resound with validity among the enlightened today, as they did among the attendees in 1939.

A better source for full verbatim speeches given that night at the Garden is found in the booklet *Free America! The German American Bund at Madison Square Garden, February 20 1939.*[14] It presents the full speech transcripts of Bund leaders including J. Wheeler-Hill, the National Secretary, Eastern leader Rudolf Markmann, Midwest leader George Froboese, Western leader Hermann Schwinn, director of public relations G. Wilhelm Kunze and Fritz Kuhn, the Bund leader.

Markman's speech titled "Reasons for the Bund's Existence" declares: "The cause for the founding of our Bund was the anti-German atrocity and boycott propaganda, and the undermining of the interests of Americans of German ancestry."

This propaganda against German Americans was generated primarily by Jews. Indeed, the Bund's event at the Garden may have been a deliberate counter to the Jewish Joint Boycott Committee's anti-German boycott rally held at the Garden two years prior in 1937.[15] The speeches must be read in their entirety to break through the anti-Bund propaganda on the historical record, but we can feature some examples:

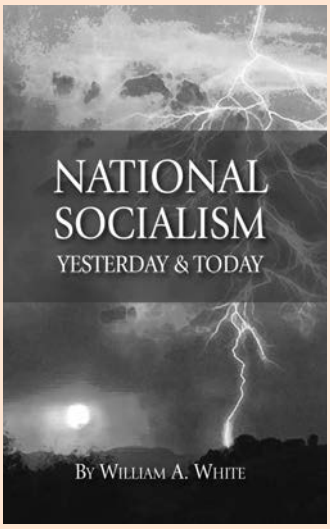
> Today the German American Bund has been selected by the overwhelming majority of all upright Americans of German descent to complete the task of attaining to a proper representation in the fields of American political, economic and social life. …—Markman
>
> We believe that the rights of the individual must stand second to the well-being of the community and that the exigencies and requirements of such a community must be subordinated to such of the Nation! This all-embracing thought is our philosophy of a patriotic American Nationalism! As such, it creates our energetic opposition to all international Marxist and therefore Jewish preaching of class warfare.—Froboese
>
> Germany, without appreciable gold reserves, has succeeded in solving all her economic and social problems, without borrowing a single cent from international banking institutions since the day Adolf Hitler was elected.—Froboese
>
> The key to the rehabilitation of our United States as a physically, mentally and spiritually healthy member of the family of Nations lies above all in a proper application of the immutable racial laws of the Almighty, which cannot be repealed by ANY debating society of legislators!—Kunze
>
> Let us realize that a very few editors of great newspapers, a few masters of the school systems of the Nation, a few censors of the screen, stage and radio, and particularly a few masters of Finance, can exercise a far greater influence over the mind of this Nation and its People than millions of workers on farms and in factories can offset!—Kunze

Kuhn outlined the Eight Points of the Bund Declaration, which are as follows:

1. A socially just, White-Gentile ruled United States.

2. Gentile-controlled labor unions free from Jewish, Moscow-directed domination.

3. Gentiles in all position of im-



National Socialism: Yesterday & Today

In this small but powerful work, author and philosopher William A. White discusses National Socialism as a political philosophy that, in its purest essence, brings order to the state while empowering and enriching—culturally and financially—the state and its people at the same time. This is the direct antithesis of the American state today, which punishes its people with police state brutality, steals their money through unfair forms of taxation, listens in on every possible private communication, tortures those who rise up against it and generally turns the natural order upside down. But National Socialism is not an invention of the modern era. There were great leaders of the past who employed their version of National Socialist theory while they reigned—Akhenaten, Charlemagne, Adolf Hitler and others. These men were few and far between, but their terms in power were hailed as "golden times" for the citizenry. The names of these avatars who transformed their states into ones serving all stations of society live on even today, though their reputations have been slandered or their feats nearly erased from history. And what would happen if a National Socialist state developed in America today? Find out! Softcover, 109 pages, *$12* plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET.

portance in government, national defense, and educational institutions.

4. Outlawing of the Communist Party in the United States, prosecution of all known Communists for high treason.

5. Immediate cessation of the dumping of all political "refugees" on the shores of the United States.

6. Thorough cleaning of the Hollywood film industries of all alien and subversive activities.

7. Cessation of all abuse of the freedom of the pulpit, press, radio and stage.

8. A return of our government to the policies of George Washington, including aloofness from foreign entanglements and severance of all connections with the League of Nations.

"The Bund is open to you, provided you are sincere, of good character, of Aryan (White Gentile) Stock and an American Citizen imbued with patriotic zeal!" Kunze declared in closing.

Many in American today would align with the 8 Points of the Bund, only some of which need adjustment for current circumstances.

WAR-TIME SUPPRESSION

Though mainstream historical accounts mostly claim the Bund declined after this peak at the Garden rally due to inept leadership, corruption, infighting and disinterest, other accounts present the honest fact that the persecution and harassment of the Bund escalated, causing its dissolution.

By May 1939, Kuhn was indicted at the behest of La Guardia and his district attorney, Thomas Dewey, on embezzlement charges, including stealing $15,000 of proceeds from the Garden rally. From prison Kuhn issued a claim of innocence and counter-accused Dewey of doing the bidding of Communists afraid of the Bund's success in educating citizens. Bund newspaper *Deutcher Weckruf* called the charge "Jew York democracy in action." Evidence was lacking in Kuhn's trial, and he was convicted only of mishandling a few hundred dollars of Bund finances. He still spent 43 months in prison.[16]

A concise summary of the fate of Bund leaders comes from the Bell account, in his final footnote:

> The federal government began an immediate round-up of leading Bund officials. Kunze was picked up in Mexico and returned to the United States. He received a 15-year prison sentence for engaging in subversive activities. George Froboese and a few lesser known Bundists committed suicide. 24 officers of the Bund were convicted of conspiracy to violate the 1940 Selective Service Act. Kunze along with other Bundists were defendants in the famous sedition case *United States vs. McWilliams.* Some Bundists had their naturalizations revoked and spent a few months in detention camps. Fritz Kuhn lost his citizenship and was deported to Germany after 1945.[17]

Fritz Kuhn lost his citizenship and was deported to Germany after 1945.

The Un-American Activities Committee under Martin Dees and the zealous Communist Jew Dickstein increased its persecution against the Bund. In late 1941 after the events of Pearl Harbor and America's declaration of war against Germany and Japan, the German American People's Association known as the Bund was finally eradicated. This ended all organized National Socialism in the U.S. to that time.

Undercurrents continued and in Part 2 we will examine the forms that emerged after World War II and versions of National Socialist organizations that operated through the mid-1980s ❖

ENDNOTES:

1. Degrelle, Leon, *Hitler Democrat*. Washington, D.C.: The Barnes Review, 2012.

2. Wolter, Erik V. and Masters, Robert J., *Loyalty on Trial: One American's Battle with the FBI*. New York: iUniverse, 2004, p. 63.

3. See the biography of Fritz Kuhn on IMDb.com (Internet Movie Database) for more details.

4. William, Chris, "The German American Bund: The Enemy Within." MilitaryTrader.com, updated November 12, 2019.

5. Bredemus, Jim, "American Bund—The Failure of American Nazism: The German American Bund's Attempt to Create an American 'Fifth Column.'" Originally published on Traces.org, a German website whose purpose is to "bring history to life."

6. Hoggan, David L., *The Forced War: When Peaceful Revision Failed*. Costa Mesa, CA: Institute for Historical Review, 1989.

7. "Local Nazis to Continue Propaganda; Kiep Sails After Talk to Hitlerites." *Jewish Daily Bulletin*, April 30, 1933. The full article is available from the Jewish Telegraph Agency via their extensive archives. See JTA.org.

8. Duffy, Peter, "The Congressman Who Spied for Russia: The Strange Case of Samuel Dickstein." *Politico Magazine*, October 6, 2014. The full article is available at Politico.com.

9. Hoover, Herbert, *Freedom Betrayed: Herbert Hoover's Secret History of the Second World War and Its Aftermath*. Stanford, CA: Hoover Institution Press, 2011.

10. Bell, Leland V., "The Failure of Nazism in America: The German American Bund, 1936-1941." *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. 85, No. 4, December 1970, pp. 585-599.

11. Ibid., p. 591, footnote 19.

12. Ibid., p. 592.

13. Kramer, Sarah Kate, "When Nazis Took Manhattan." This segment was originally broadcast on *All Things Considered*, the flagship radio program of National Public Radio, as part of the "Radio Diaries" series on February 20, 2019. The segment was produced by Kramer and other staff associated with Code Switch, "a multiracial, multigenerational group of journalists who explore how race affects every part of society." The full segment and an accompanying article are available at NPR.org.

14. The entire booklet is accessible at www.Archive.org.

15. Lederhendler, Eli, *American Jewry: A New History*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2017, p. 230.

16. Bell, *op. cit.*

17. Ibid., p. 599.

Karl Haemers is an author and researcher working in the Southwest. He is the publisher of a new book entitled *Covert Covid Culprits: An Inquest Chronicle*, which recounts the "pandemic" timeline, revealing those who orchestrated the devastating lockdowns and vaccine deployment, and why. Softcover, 275 pages, $25 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O.Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

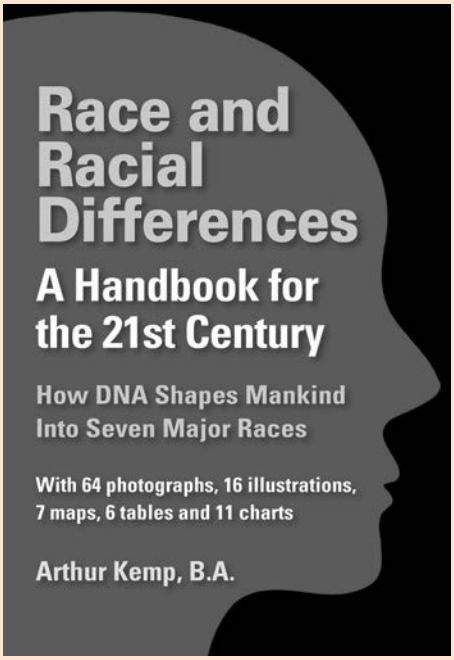
BANNED BOOK FROM SCHOLAR ARTHUR KEMP!

Race and Racial Differences: A Handbook for the 21st Century

How DNA Shapes Mankind Into SEVEN Major Races

The first honest, updated DNA/geneological study done on the human race in 50 years. With 64 photographs, 16 illustrations, seven maps, six tables, and 11 explanatory charts.

By Arthur Kemp B.A.


Race and Racial Differences
A Handbook for the 21st Century
How DNA Shapes Mankind Into Seven Major Races
With 64 photographs, 16 illustrations, 7 maps, 6 tables and 11 charts
Arthur Kemp, B.A.

Race is real, it is biological in nature, and it is shaped and determined by genetics alone. This book is the first to conclusively show exactly how races are physically and psychologically shaped by individual genes.

Using data and references from dozens of highly reputable scientists and journals, this fully referenced work starts with an overview of the development of the study of race, from the earliest times up to the very latest advancements in DNA analysis.

From there, it provides a comprehensive yet easily understandable overview of how human DNA works, which is vital to any understanding of how genes, at a Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) level, are responsible for shaping individuals.

When large numbers of people share similar SNPs, they form distinct groups which manifest themselves as "races."

Human DNA is made up of three major components: Y-chromosomes, mtDNA (which is inherited unchanged through the male and female lines), and autosomal DNA. When these three components are plotted according to their geographic locations, they dramatically divide into seven distinct regions. Each region clusters according to genetic similarity—the classic definition of race.

This science of genetic clustering is used by all the "home DNA testing kit" companies to provide "ancestry and origin" results. It provides unequivocal proof of the biological existence of race, and definitively destroys any claims that race is a "social construct."

This work builds on the seven regions reality by probing deeper and revealing the exact genes and SNPs—by name and location in the chromosomes—which determine the physical differences we see before us as racial types.

Then the process whereby these genes are unequally distributed among the seven major regions is discussed—and how this differentiated genetic distribution has created different races.

In this way, the genes which are responsible for eye color, hair color, hair texture, skull shape, facial features, skeletal structure and, finally, psychology and intelligence are all individually named, leaving no doubt as to the genetic basis of race.

The seven different races are then named. Then, in a first for this century, these seven major races—and all their subgroups—are reviewed in an illustrated racial typology section which lays bare the vast genetic diversity of mankind.

Finally, the book ends with a definitive, fact-based, refutation of the five major race-denial claims.

There is literally no other book on the topic of race like this in the world. It is a handbook on race, DNA, and racial typology for the 21st Century.

Softcover, 194 pages, #959, $22 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the United States from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or purchase online at www.BarnesReview.com.

Belgium's Fascist Post-WWI Opponents of Leon Degrelle

An anti-German, pro-monarch resistance movement developed in Belgium post-WWI, challenging famed Belgian politician and Waffen SS leader Leon Degrelle's Rexist movement.

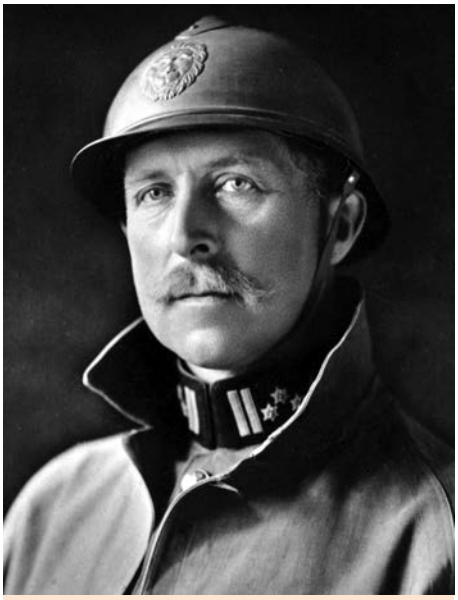
By Rémi Tremblay

Most TBR readers are familiar with the flamboyant Leon Degrelle, the Belgian leader of the Rex movement that joined the SS to fight on the Eastern Front. Very little is known about another fascist movement that preceded and eventually opposed Rex and its politics of collaboration: the Belgian National Legion.

It was the death of Lt. José Graff, an officer of the Belgian occupation forces in the Rhineland, murdered in the spring of 1922 by German nationalists, that led to the creation of the National Legion by Graff's brother, Henry Graff, who assumed leadership during the early years.

Like several other post-WWI patriotic leagues in France and Belgium, the National Legion first attracted veterans who felt betrayed by what had happened to their country after the so-called victory of WWI.

Bound by the classless solidarity of the front, those who had fought under the black, yellow, and red banner envisioned Belgium as a whole, a united block that could not be divided by ethnicity (Flemish versus Walloons), religion, class, or party affiliation. At the front, wealth, language, political creed, and even religion did not have the slightest importance. The soldiers' sense of Belgian brotherhood prevailed over any sectarian, ethnic, linguistic, or factional difference. They had been brothers in arms and the Legion vowed to restore this sense of nationhood in post-war Belgium.



King Albert I served as king of the Belgians from December 1909 until his untimely death in 1934 following a mountaineering accident. He is alleged to be one of but a few European royals to actually lead troops in battle.

Their motto, "*La Belgique aux vrais Belges*," or "Belgium for the true Belgians," resonated with many, particularly veterans and soldiers. Their symbol, a hand with two fingers raised, was reminiscent of the scout's pledge and reminded the legionaries of their own vow of remaining Belgians.

They placed national identity above the linguistic rift opposing Flemish and French speakers. Henry Graff and his followers thus opposed the regionalist autonomists and separatists, especially those from Flanders who were starting to feel the appeal of the pan-German sirens that were hailing them from across the border. From its very inception, the Legion was deeply Germanophobic.

Likewise, just like Charles Maurras in France, who also shared the Legion's Germanophobia, the legionaries thought political parties were dividing the country. The parliament was not only inept at bringing the changes that the country needed the most, but it was splitting the nation even more, just like the Marxists with their ob-

A young Leon Degrelle is shown working at his desk in this undated photo. Degrelle, leader of the pro-German Rex movement, led a Belgian legion of the Waffen SS and fought with the Germans and against the Bolsheviks during WWII on the Eastern Front. Many right-wing and nationalist factions in Belgium and other European nations were skeptical of National Socialist Germany, fearful of potential German domination of their governments.

session with class warfare. It seemed natural to rally behind the only political figure able to represent the Belgian Federation: King Albert.

Thus, in the 1920s, Graff's Legion was more or less similar to the patriotic leagues that flourished in France. It was vaguely monarchist, violently chauvinistic, and deeply attached to a sense of tradition and national unity.

In the summer of 1926, the Belgian National Legion[1] had already grown in numbers and represented more than a regional organization. It had swallowed several smaller parties and leagues like the Faisceau belge, the Comité général nationaliste, and the Comité national, among others.

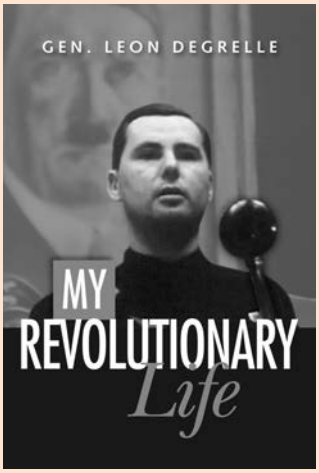
Although they originally kept a good distance from the ideologies that were starting to take root elsewhere in Europe, the fascist revolution led by Benito Mussolini soon started appealing to them. Like other organizations that shifted from a reactionary conservative mindset, it soon started adopting some of the ideas professed south of the Alps.

At the beginning of the 1930s, the legion had started incorporating many features of the fascist ideology, like the conception of the corporate state, but also many of its external characteristics, like a uniform. The shock troops of the Legion would not run away from violent encounters with those they considered to be traitors to their nation—the left in general and the Communists in particular. But soon they realized that big international speculative capital represented yet another deadly menace and that this form of plutocratic global capitalism had no link at all with the small free enterprise system that was the basis of yesteryear's capitalism.

Paul Hoornaert, a decorated veteran of World War I who had remained the linchpin during Graff's leadership as well as that of his successor Paul van Zuylen, eventually assumed the role of leader in 1934.

Despite having bitten the dust in the 1932 elections, the Legion was at its peak, with 15,000 to 20,000 members, 5,000 wearing the uniform and about 1,500 who were part of combat units. Those units were made of very active and combative young people, who wore a blue shirt, a blue scarf, black or dark blue pants, and a black beret.

In the same year that Hoornaert took over, he participated in an international gathering of several fascist leaders. Present were Marcel Bucard of the Parti franciste, Ion Mota of the Romanian Iron Guard, Vidkun Quisling



My Revolutionary Life

By Leon Degrelle

My Revolutionary Life had never appeared in print as a book before—and is now available only from The Barnes Review. Here is Gen. Leon Degrelle's autobiographical account of his daring escape from war-ravaged Germany in 1945 and his adventures after the war. Sentenced to death by the Belgian government after the Axis surrender, Gen. (then colonel) Degrelle escaped by flying from Norway and crash-landing in Spain. The great Belgian Waffen-SS officer also poignantly recounts his experiences as a rising nationalist politician before the war, the political situation in Europe before Hitler assumed power, his battle against the Bolsheviks—not only before, but also during WWII—the last days of the Reich and his life in Spain. Painstakingly reconstructed from Gen. Degrelle's private lectures by John de Nugent and Margaret Huffstickler. Softcover, 217 pages, #714, *$27* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET.

of the Nasjonal Samling, Giminez Caballero of the Falange, Eoin O'Duffy from the Irish Blueshirts, and several other national leaders.

They considered fascism as an international phenomenon that had several national identities and embodiments. Just as liberalism had been the creed of the previous century, fascism would come to dominate the 20th century with its "universal principles."[2]

It must be noted that the Jewish question was not considered a central theme: in Hoornaert's worldview there were both good and assimilated Jews who deserved to be called patriots; only the bad seeds had to be denounced and fought.[3]

It is impossible not to mention the relationship with Degrelle's party, Rex. Already at that time, the Legion did not enjoy the same prestige, and was discredited by the violence it engaged in at times. Rex and the "handsome Léon" were more often publicized in the media.

At first, Hoornaert reproached Degrelle for sticking to the Catholic Party, because Belgium was not only Catholic, but also Protestant. Historian Lionel Baland explains that there were various attempts on both sides to form some sort of working relationship, with the Legion first offering an electoral alliance, and then Degrelle trying an opening after his success of 1936 to provide his security service, but none of this led to concrete projects and effective collaboration. As tensions were rising in Europe, Hoornaert simply refused to get involved with Degrelle, who he increasingly considered as having "sold out to Germany."

The Legion was starting to fear what was going on Berlin and envisioned the future with legitimate concerns.

When Germany invaded Belgium in May 1940, the Legion was quick to organize an underground network of cells to resist the German occupation. In this way, it was one of the rare European Third Way parties not to support the Third Reich in its struggle. While most fascist organizations rallied behind the German flag, the National Revolutionary Movement in France, the Ragnarok Circle in Norway, and a few other organizations joined the Resistance.

The Legion started stockpiling weapons and organizing combat cells to wage partisan war and exfiltrate prisoners. After a period of tolerance, the German authorities finally banned it on December 2, 1941. It continued underground, joining forces with other rightist underground organizations like the Secret Army, the White Army, and the National Royalist Army. All of these groups agreed on the importance of establishing a strong authoritarian regime after the war to avoid any Rexist or Communist takeover. Viewed with suspicion by the Belgian government-in-exile, the Legion worked directly with London.

As they had been active in the Resistance, the members of the Legion did not suffer the wrath of the purge, which was particularly bloody in Belgium. But, following the war, the political paradigm had changed, making the Legion completely obsolete with its fascist, royalist discourse. The former legionnaires left politics or found themselves in different organizations, convinced that the world conflagration that had happened had not in itself solved the world's problems, and that another model was still necessary. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1. The adjective "Belgian" was added to the name after it had absorbed several smaller groups, including the Faisceau Belge.
2. Baland, Lionel, *La Légion nationale belge*. Paris: Ars Magna, 2022.
3. Ibid., p. 96.

Rémi Tremblay is the editor of the French Canadian magazine *Le Harfang* as well as the author of *Le Canada français, de Jacques Cartier au genocide tranquille.* He is also the author of a marvelous book on the plight of the Acadians: *Les Acadiens: du Grand Dérangement au Grand Remplacement.* In addition, Tremblay is a popular freelance journalist for European and North American media outlets.

JOIN GIDEON'S ELITE!

PREPARE YOURSELF FOR KINGDOM SERVICE

Hear Pastor Pete Peters daily on WWCR shortwave radio. 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Daily internet streaming.

Join us for Sunday services online!

Shop our online store for educational books, CDs, DVDs, healing products—all at:

www.ScripturesForAmerica.org

For a FREE newsletter with complete broadcast schedule, write to: Scriptures for America, POB 766, LaPorte, CO 80535, USA.

William Joyce
Britain's Top WWII Dissident

The tragic fate of "Lord Haw-Haw," one of Britain's most righteous and courageous truthtellers

By John Wear, J.D.

William Brooke Joyce, also known as "Lord Haw-Haw," holds the distinction of being the last man ever to be hanged for high treason by the British Crown.[1]

Joyce was born an American and grew up in western Ireland. He was hanged for high treason by the British Crown at Wandsworth Prison, London, in the early morning of January 3, 1946. His offense was that he had given "aid and comfort to the King's enemies" and assisted Germany "in her war against our country and our King" by making pro-German radio broadcasts during World War II.[2] By the end of the war Joyce was, after Adolf Hitler, the most detested man in Britain.[3]

This article discusses the life and career of William Joyce, and whether he should have been hanged for high treason after World War II.

EARLY YEARS

William Joyce was born in Brooklyn, New York on April 24, 1906. Joyce spent only a short time in Brooklyn, with his family soon moving to County Mayo in Ireland. The Joyce family moved again in 1913 to Galway, Ireland.[4]

William Joyce was born in New York City in 1906 but moved to Ireland, where he became one of the most righteous political dissidents in modern British history.

Joyce attended the Convent of Mercy School before enrolling in 1915 at the Jesuit-run St. Ignatius's school. His teachers were impressed with his academic performance, and Joyce became proficient in Latin, French and German. Jesuit schoolmasters at St. Ignatius's regarded Joyce as a bright boy to be encouraged in his cleverness.[5] Joyce, however, also had a penchant for physical combat, and his nose was broken during a fistfight with another boy. Because Joyce kept quiet about this injury, his nose was never properly set, resulting in a slight deformity which left his voice with a nasal drawl.[6]

Before Joyce's education was completed, the political situation in Ireland degenerated into sporadic rebellion. The Irish rebellion gathered strength, and arson attacks in Galway sometimes degenerated into murder. For example, Joyce at age 14 discovered a dead neighbor who had been shot through the head by rebels for his membership in the Royal Irish Constabulary. Such violent scenes and actions in Galway brought Joyce to an early maturity. By age 16, it was clear to people who observed him, as it was to Joyce himself, that he had the qualities of a

Joyce, above right, speaks with a merchant at the Shoreditch Market in London, as Margaret (center), his second wife, listens. At the time of their marriage, Joyce was actively involved with the British Union of Fascists (BUF), led by Oswald Mosley, standing as a candidate for local office. Never one to mince words, Joyce openly exposed international Jewry and praised Hitler's Germany.

leader rather than a follower.[7]

As soon as his family moved to England, Joyce joined the army by falsifying his age. The army sent him home at the end of four months after discovering that he was only 16 years old. Joyce then enrolled in Birkbeck college in London, which awarded degrees to evening students so that they might work at their jobs during the day. At Birkbeck, Joyce passed the intermediate examination for his BA, and then studied English language and literature for the second part of his degree. Joyce also applied to and was accepted by the university's Officers Training Corps.[8]

Joyce participated with enthusiasm in the literary and political life at Birkbeck. He wrote for the college magazine, acted in the college production of Ben Johnson's *The Alchemist*, and was president of the Conservative Society. In 1923, at the age of 17, he also joined the right-wing group British Fascisti Ltd. Joyce supported himself through college by working as a part-time tutor. In 1927, Joyce graduated from Birkbeck with first-class honors on his final examination.[9]

When Joyce attended a conservative candidate's meeting on the evening of October 22, 1924, political opponents instigated violent disruptions to end the meeting. Joyce led a group of British Fascisti in an attempt to restore order. During the melee, Joyce claimed that someone jumped him from behind, a man he later identified as "a Jewish Communist." The man who jumped Joyce slashed him across the face with a razor. Joyce's assailant had inflicted upon him a most savage wound. For the rest of his life, Joyce bore a thin but livid scar on the right-hand side of his face, a scar which ran from just behind the lobe of his ear to the very corner of his mouth.[10]

MARRIED MAN

While attending Birkbeck College, Joyce met Hazel Barr, his first wife. Both sets of parents were against their marriage, primarily because the newlyweds were both only 20 years old when they met, and Joyce was in no position to support a wife and a family—a normal expectation of a man at the time. Despite their parents' reservations, William Joyce

and Hazel Barr were married on April 30, 1927, just six days after Joyce's 21st birthday.[11]

The Joyce's first child, Heather, was born on July 30, 1928, a little over a year after their wedding. Although Joyce was only with his daughter until she was age seven, this was enough time for him to create a strong bond with her. Joyce supported his family by teaching and tutoring at the Victoria College. He proved to be very good at this job, and he also did some academic research with a view to continuing a full academic career. However, Joyce couldn't leave politics alone.[12]

Joyce became active in the Conservative Party of Chelsea from 1928 until 1930. He impressed the Chelsea Tories with his unique gift of oratory and ability to work hard for a cause. However, after an affair with a pupil, moral pressure was brought to bear on Joyce, and he resigned from the Conservative Party. In July 1931, Hazel gave birth to a second daughter, Diana, which perhaps was a reconciliation baby after Joyce's Chelsea affair.[13]

Joyce developed a keen interest in the relatively new field of educational psychology and applied to King's College on May 26, 1932. Without Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany, Joyce might have lived a normal life as Dr. Joyce, philologist and psychologist, possibly even as a pioneer of educational psychology. Instead, Joyce cast aside his promising academic career and threw himself wholeheartedly into the British Union of Fascists (BUF), which had been launched by Oswald Mosley in October 1932.[14]

After receiving his British passport, Joyce became a member of the BUF on August 17, 1933. Joyce quit King's College in November 1933, and immediately plunged into his new job as a speaker for the BUF. Many who saw Joyce speak in those early days described him as an electrifying orator who was at ease facing large and noisy crowds. Oswald Mosley recognized Joyce's talent and hired him as his propaganda director at a yearly salary that allowed Joyce to give up his tutorial job at the Victoria College. Joyce was soon widely described by the mainstream newspapers as one of the stars of the fascist movement in Britain.[15]

Joyce's marriage to Hazel was over after eight years. The first Mrs. William Joyce terminated all contact with her former husband after 1936. However, while speaking for the BUF, Joyce met Margaret Cairns White—his life's true soulmate. On February 8, 1937, three days after William and Hazel's divorce was finalized, William and Margaret were married at Kensington Register Office.[16]

Joyce adopted a pro-Hitler stance, which did not usually find favor among the British.

GERMANY CALLS

William and Margaret Joyce did not go on a honeymoon, in part because William was running as a BUF candidate in the local elections in Shoreditch. While the Labor Party won as expected, the established parties were surprised when it was announced that Joyce had polled 2,564 votes, almost half that of Labor.

Joyce created a scene after his loss, standing rigidly with his hands by his side and declaring that the election had been "a thoroughly dirty fight." Margaret told her husband that his performance had made him look like a sore loser.[17]

Joyce had also adopted a pro-Hitler stance, which he admitted did not usually find favor among the British. For Joyce, being pro-Hitler meant making anti-Jewish statements. After a speech in Chiswick, when asked about class war and the Jews, Joyce said: "I don't regard Jews as a class. I regard them as a privileged misfortune." Joyce's statement was reported in the papers the next day. Oswald Mosely did not object to Joyce's statement.[18]

The mood in Britain turned against the fascists. Mussolini's attack on Abyssinia, Franco's bloody civil war in Spain, and Hitler's Nuremberg rallies had outraged British public opinion. Managers of halls and stadiums were also nervous about the fighting that often came with fascist rallies.

By 1937, Mussolini had stopped bankrolling the BUF, and the funds from private donors were not enough to plug the gap left by Mussolini's withdrawal of financial support. Mosley assembled his paid staff and announced that he was going to have to lay-off 80% of them. Joyce was one of the highest-profile casualties of this cutback.[19]

Shortly after leaving the BUF, Joyce raised funds to form a new political party—the National Socialist League. Joyce's British version of the German National Socialist Party inspired great apathy, with its membership soon dwindling to a few dozen people. By the summer of 1939, the Joyces were now wondering seriously whether their destiny lay in Germany. A friend who worked for Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry told the Joyces that their German citizenship seemed guaranteed shortly after their arrival in Germany.[20]

In late August 1939, the British Commons passed the Emergency Powers Defense Act, which, under regulation 18B, stipulated that Joyce and other political agitators who might be sympathetic to the enemy could be arrested. A friend warned the Joyces that they would soon be arrested and interned. On the morning of August 26, 1939, the Joyces set off for Victoria Station to say good-bye to friends and family. The Joyces next traveled to Dover and left Britain for Berlin.[21]

Unable to detain William, British authorities moved swiftly to detain his brother Quentin, who was to spend more than four years in prisons or internment camps during World War II. Joyce's brother Frank was also arrested nine months later under regulation 18B. Frank's internment lasted less than a year. Neither Quentin nor

Frank Joyce had done anything wrong or illegal, and both were interned without trial.[22]

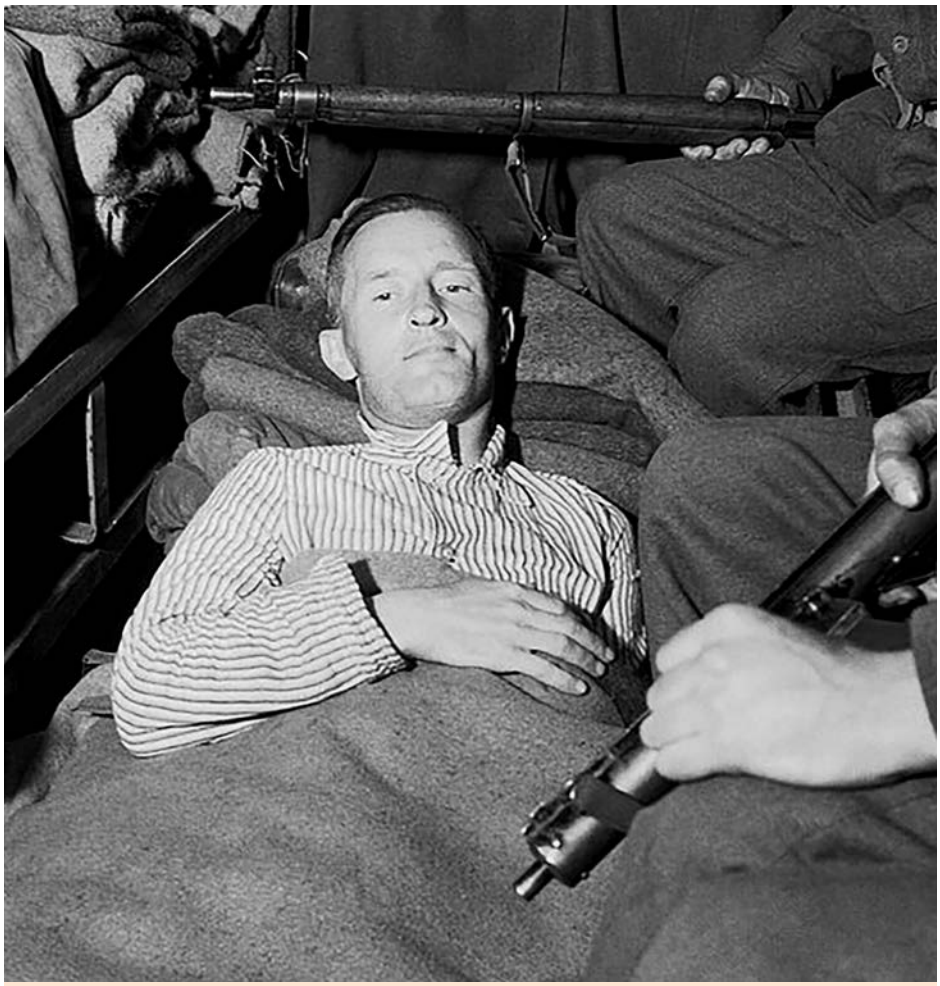
GERMANY

During their first months in Berlin, the Joyces enjoyed an eminence that far exceeded the mild celebrity that William had attained during his time in Britain. The couple were feted, invited to parties, and everyone wanted to know what they thought about the war. They drank, smoked and talked into the late hours with colleagues, foreign journalists, and German soldiers who were home on leave.[23]

After a couple of false starts, Joyce was offered a post at the *Rundfunkhaus*, joining a small coterie of English language broadcasters working there as part of the National Socialist propaganda program. In time, Joyce commanded an audience larger than any other English-speaking fascist has ever addressed before or since. By the end of January 1940, 60% of British citizens were gathering around their radios to listen to him. Joyce had 6 million regular and 18 million occasional listeners. With the exceptions of Winston Churchill and comedian Tommy Handley, Joyce's voice became better known in Britain than any other person.[24]

The name "Lord Haw-Haw" was invented by the *Daily Express* radio critic Cyril Carr Dalmaine, who used the 18th century pseudonym of Jonah Barrington. The British press repeatedly asked: Who is Lord Haw-Haw? As time wore on, William Joyce became the definitive "Lord Haw-Haw." The Haw-Haw joke continued at high pitch from the autumn of 1939 to the summer of 1940. However, unlike other English-speaking radio broadcasters from Germany, most of whom had relatively pleasant postwar years, Joyce paid the ultimate price for his media title.[25]

Joyce in his radio broadcasts insulted, outraged, amused, and annoyed his listeners, but people still listened to him. Joyce also effectively criticized the social conditions in Britain. He stated that the upper classes expected to draw recruits for the army to fight



Following a collapse of financial support for Mosley's BUF, Joyce formed the National Socialist League, which proved to be highly controversial in Britain. Joyce and his wife quickly recognized that their days in the UK were numbered, as the government began targeting dissidents—especially those with "fascist" leanings. In 1939, the Joyces fled Britain, barely escaping British authorities, settling in Germany where the newly arrived political refugees became popular guests. Joyce quickly went to work in his adopted country, broadcasting pro-National Socialist radio messages in the English language on behalf of the German government. His broadcasts soon went viral, with millions of regular listeners around the world. Joyce proved to be a capable and passionate speaker, effectively communicating the message of National Socialism to a broader audience in the English-speaking world, angering the largely Jewish-dominated governments and media complexes in Britain and America. In May 1945, following the Allied invasion and occupation of Germany, Joyce was captured by British authorities after being shot in the leg by British soldiers. Here, Joyce is shown lying in an ambulance following his arrest in Germany. He was later sent to London to face trial for treason. He was ultimately executed in early 1946, becoming the last person to be executed in Britain for that crime.

and die for Britain from the decent and honest poor and the industrious working classes. Joyce's broadcasts had a major impact because they echoed what many people were thinking: it might be better to reform social conditions in Britain than to embark on a war with Germany. Joyce also effectively told his audience that, unlike in England, there were no unemployed outcasts in Germany.[26]

Goebbels told Hitler about Joyce's broadcasting brilliance, and the Führer was duly impressed. Throughout 1940, Goebbels heaped praise on Joyce's work: "The English are lying to the heavens again, but our Lord Haw-Haw is always ready with an answer for them." Goebbels described Joyce as "magnificent" and "the best horse in my stable." Joyce also received numerous fan letters from the American poet Ezra Pound and was able to successfully recruit his wife Margaret to make radio broadcasts on women's issues.[27]

As the tide gradually turned against Germany in 1942-1943, Joyce's star also waned. In Britain, Lord Haw-Haw was no longer featured as a character in the press, as there was too much going on in the theater of war. Goebbels looked for other ways to vary his propaganda approach. In October 1942, Goebbels hired John Amery, the son of a British Cabinet minister, to make radio broadcasts from Berlin. Amery's appearance on German radio made virtually no impact whatsoever on the British public, who scarcely noticed him. The Amery broadcasts lasted only eight weeks, and Joyce remained as Germany's chief English language broadcaster.[28]

Because of the bombing of Berlin and other German cities, the Joyces were moved back and forth to Luxembourg, where there were good broadcasting facilities. The relentless bombing of Germany, however, had the positive effect of unifying the German populace. In a ceremony on October 22, 1944, Joyce was sworn into the German Home Guard—the *Volkssturm*—to serve the Fatherland until death. Fortunately for Joyce, he was not required to do anything more for the *Volkssturm* than a little light training.[29]

Goebbels wanted Joyce to continue his radio broadcasts to the very end of the war. The Joyces and their colleagues were forced to leave Berlin in March 1945 for Apen in northwest Germany. Joyce continued his broadcasts in Apen until he was forced in April 1945 to move to Hamburg. Joyce made his last broadcast from Germany on April 30, 1945.[30]

CAPTURE AND TRIAL

With Allied troops closing in on Hamburg, the Joyces traveled to Flensburg, where Adm. Karl Doenitz administered the German government until May 23, 1945. On the evening of May 28, 1945, Joyce set off on a walk and initiated a conversation with some British officers gathering firewood. A Jewish British officer recognized Joyce's voice and asked, "You wouldn't be William Joyce, by any chance, would you?" Joyce reached into his pocket to produce his German passport falsely identifying him as Wilhelm Hansen. The British officer, thinking that Joyce was reaching for a gun, shot the unarmed Joyce. Joyce fell to the ground, seriously wounded, and in need of urgent medical treatment. Joyce was searched, and on him was found the military passport identifying him as William Joyce.[31]

The fact that Joyce was born in America created problems in convicting him of treason.

Joyce was transported by British army personnel to a military hospital. He arrived at the hospital surrounded by a throng of soldiers, who were curious to see the man behind the familiar voice of Lord Haw-Haw. After ascertaining that Joyce had been hit in the right buttock, the surgeons operated on Joyce in front of a large audience just before midnight. His wounds were more extensive than previously recognized. Joyce's haggard, pale appearance upon his arrival in England reflected the seriousness of his injuries.[32]

Given Joyce's extreme unpopularity in Britain, MI5 and other British officials were eager to convict Joyce of treason. However, Attorney General Donald Bradley Somervell and Senior Prosecuting Counsel to the Treasury Laurence Austin Byrne were not convinced that Joyce could be prosecuted for treason. They advised that Joyce's broadcasts might have hurt British wartime morale, but it would be difficult in law to demonstrate that he had offered assistance to the enemy or impeded the operation of British forces.[33]

The fact that Joyce was born in America also created problems in convicting him of treason. Rebecca West wrote:

> The child of a naturalized American citizen, born after his father's naturalization, is an American citizen by birth. Therefore, William Joyce owed the King of England no allegiance such as arises out of British nationality.
>
> It seemed he must go scot-free. He had committed no offense whatsoever in becoming a naturalized German subject on September 26, 1940. That would have been high treason had he been a British subject, for a British subject is forbidden by law to become the naturalized subject of an enemy country in wartime.
>
> But, when he took out his naturalization papers in Germany, he was an American citizen, and even the American government could not have questioned his action, being then at peace with Germany, which did not declare war on the United States until December 11, 1941. It followed, then, that his broadcasting was, if only his nationality had to be considered, an offense against nobody.[34]

The prosecution in Joyce's trial countered that whenever the accused had been required to declare his nationality, he had claimed to be British. Joyce had also applied for, and been granted, a British passport on three occasions. The prosecution argued that Joyce's British passport placed him under the protection of the British Crown, it clothed him with the status of a British subject, and it required from him a duty of faithfulness and allegiance to the British Crown.[35]

The jury took only 23 minutes to find Joyce guilty of treason because of his radio broadcasts made in Germany between September 18, 1939 and July 2, 1940. Joyce was sentenced to death by hanging. His appeals to the Court of Criminal Appeals and the House of Lords were predictably dismissed. Joyce was hanged on January 3, 1946, with the British newspaper *Daily Worker* invectively calling Joyce "this Fascist braggart" and "a twisted-mouth thug" who had "mocked the people of this country in their darkest hours."[36]

CONCLUSION

Joyce's worldview did not change after the war. He wrote shortly before his death:

> In death, as in this life, I defy the Jews who caused this last war; and I defy again the power of Darkness which they represent. I warn the British people against the aggressive Imperialism of the Soviet Union. May Britain be great once again; and, in the hour of the greatest danger to the West, may the standard of the *Hakenkreuz* be raised from the dust, crowned with the historic words *Ihr habt doch gesiegt* [You have conquered nonetheless]. I am proud to die for my ideals; and I am sorry for the sons of Britain who have died without knowing why.[37]

Joyce resented being called a traitor. He never knew or believed that his British passport imposed on him any duty to England after he left the country.[38] Many other people, including lawyers and laymen, servicemen and civilians, also believed that the decision in Joyce's case was wrong, and that his unmeritorious case had made bad law. While most people disapproved of Joyce's conduct, large numbers of people thought that Joyce never should have been convicted and hanged for treason.[39]

In this author's opinion, Joyce was so hated in Britain that it was impossible for him to have received a fair trial.

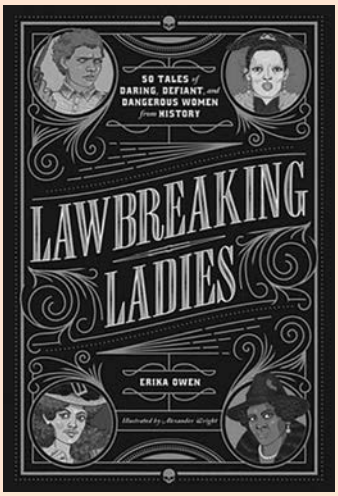
Similar to the Nuremberg and other Allied-run postwar trials, the defendants were all considered guilty until proven innocent. ❖

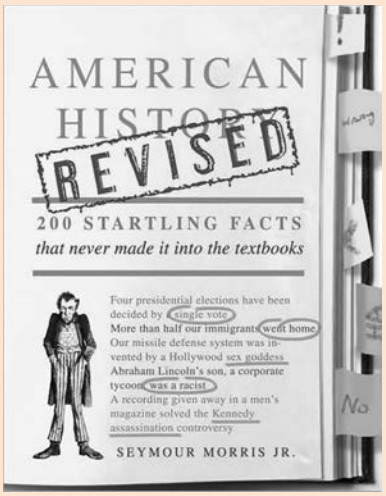
Similar to the Nuremberg and other postwar trials, the defendants were all considered guilty.

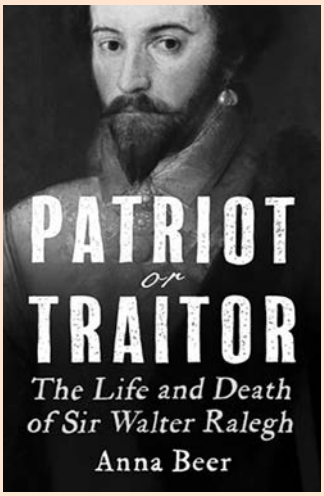
ENDNOTES:

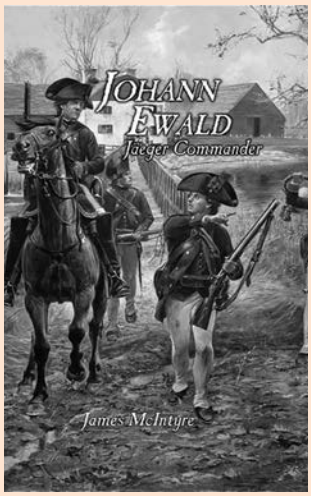
1. Kenny, Mary, *Germany Calling: A Personal Biography of William Joyce, "Lord Haw-Haw"*. Dublin, Ireland: New Island, 2003, p. 1.
2. Ibid., p. 11.
3. Martland, Peter. *Lord Haw Haw: The English Voice of Nazi Germany*. Lanham, MD: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 2003, p. 1.
4. Holmes, Colin. *Searching for Lord Haw-Haw: The Political Lives of William Joyce*. London: Routledge, 2016, pp. 12-13.
5. Ibid., pp. 14-17.
6. Selwyn, Francis. *Hitler's Englishman: The Crime of "Lord Haw-Haw"*. London: Routledge & Keegan Paul, 1987, p. 16.
7. Ibid., pp. 17, 20-21.
8. Ibid., pp. 22-24.
9. Ibid., pp. 26-27.
10. Ibid., pp. 27-29.
11. Kenny, Mary, *Germany Calling: A Personal Biography of William Joyce, "Lord Haw-Haw"*. Dublin, Ireland: New Island, 2003, pp. 81-82.
12. Ibid., p. 86.
13. Ibid., pp. 87-89.
14. Ibid., pp. 89-93.
15. Ibid., pp. 94-97.
16. Ibid., pp. 100, 102-103, 106.
17. Farndale, Nigel. *Haw-Haw: The Tragedy of William and Margaret Joyce*. London: Macmillan, 2005, pp. 98-99.
18. Ibid., p. 82.
19. Ibid., pp. 102-103.
20. Ibid., pp. 105, 107, 112-113.
21. Ibid., pp. 112-117.
22. Kenny, Mary, *Germany Calling: A Personal Biography of William Joyce, "Lord Haw-Haw"*. Dublin, Ireland: New Island, 2003, pp. 130-132.
23. Ireland, Josh. *The Traitors: A True Story of Blood, Betrayal and Deceit*. London: John Murray, 2017, p. 61.
24. Ibid., pp. 62-65.
25. Kenny, Mary, *Germany Calling: A Personal Biography of William Joyce, "Lord Haw-Haw"*. Dublin, Ireland: New Island, 2003, pp. 144-149.
26. Ibid., pp. 151-153.
27. Ibid., pp. 160-163.
28. Ibid, pp. 185, 190-192.
29. Ibid., pp. 199-200, 202, 206.
30. Ibid., pp. 207- 215.
31. Holmes, Colin. *Searching for Lord Haw-Haw: The Political Lives of William Joyce*. London: Routledge, 2016, pp. 247-248, 321-322.
32. Ibid., pp. 321-322.
33. Ibid., p. 325.
34. West, Rebecca. *The New Meaning of Treason*. New York: The Viking Press, 1964, p. 12.
35. Holmes, Colin. *Searching for Lord Haw-Haw: The Political Lives of William Joyce*. London: Routledge, 2016, pp. 333, 339.
36. Ibid., pp. 338, 343-348, 356-357.
37. Ireland, Josh. *The Traitors: A True Story of Blood, Betrayal and Deceit*. London: John Murray, 2017, p. 272. See also Holmes, Colin. *Searching for Lord Haw-Haw: The Political Lives of William Joyce*. London: Routledge, 2016, p. 377.
38. Du Cann, C. G. L. *Famous Treason Trials*. New York: Walker and Company, 1964, p. 261.
39. Hodge, Harry and Hodge, James H. (eds.). *Famous Trials*. New York: Dorset Press, 1986, p. 376.

John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit. With the help of friends, John's website is up and running again at www.WearsWar.com.




AMERICAN HISTORY
REVISED
200 STARTLING FACTS
that never made it into the textbooks
Four presidential elections have been decided by single vote
More than half our immigrants went home
Our missile defense system was invented by a Hollywood sex goddess
Abraham Lincoln's son, a corporate tycoon was a racist
A recording given away in a men's magazine solved the Kennedy assassination controversy
SEYMOUR MORRIS JR.





A Potpourri of Revisionist History

Lawbreaking Ladies: 50 Tales of Daring, Defiant and Dangerous Women from History

Fascinating tales of female pirates, madams, gamblers and bootleggers and outlaws throughout the ages are presented. These gals were anything but sugar, spice and everything nice! Author Erika Owen tells the stories of 50 remarkable women whose rebellious and often criminal acts ought to solidify their place in history. A perfect gift for true crime fans and lovers of little-known women's history, *Lawbreaking Ladies* serves as an engaging and informative guide to gals who were daring, defiant, and sometimes downright dangerous. Take a break from the stress of the world and enjoy a completely different kind of Revisionist book—or purchase it as a Christmas gift for a naughty gal you know! Hardback, 208 pages, #948, **$20**.

American History Revised: 200 Startling Facts That Never Made It Into the Textbooks

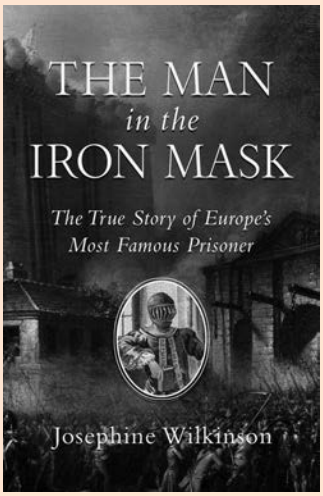
Author Seymour Morris Jr. colorfully illustrates—via the 200 historical vignettes that make up this book—that much of our nation's past is quite different—and far more remarkable—than we thought. Though we do not necessarily agree with every single conclusion contained in the hundreds of tales presented, it is loaded with enough fascinating history to make it a very worthwhile gift for a history professor, student or free-thinking young scholar. Chapters: The biggest mistake the Ford Motor Co. ever made? Eleanor Roosevelt and most women's groups opposed the Equal Rights Amendment? The No. 1 bestselling American book of all time was written in just one day? The Dutch made a bad investment when they bought Manhattan for $24? Two young girls aimed someday to become first lady—and succeeded? Three times, a private financier saved the United States from bankruptcy? Dozens more fascinating and little-known facts about American history you may not know. Organized into 10 thematic chapters, the book plumbs American history's least-known and sometimes shocking twists. Softcover, 432 pages, #950, **$20**.

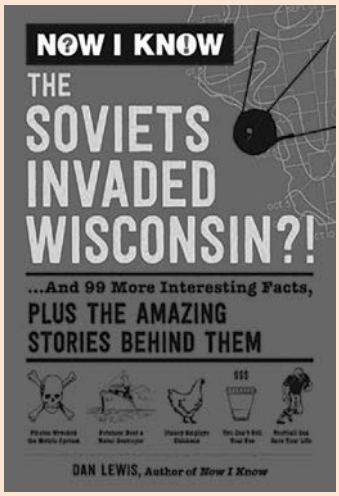
Patriot or Traitor: The Life and Death of Sir Walter Ralegh

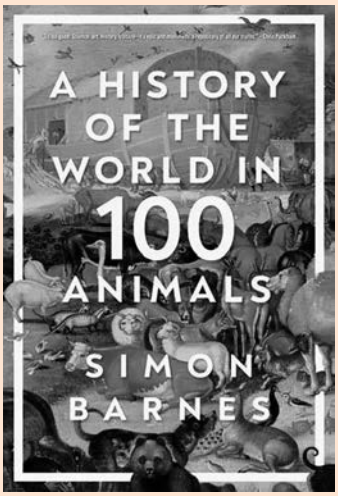
Sir Walter Ralegh—heroic, courageous, gifted, grasping, a poet, politician and spy, an explorer, dreamer and schemer, an iconic Renaissance man—lived an amazing life. The fifth son of a Devonshire gentleman, he rose to become Queen Elizabeth's favorite, only to be charged with treason by her successor. Less than a year after the death of Elizabeth I, Ralegh was in the Tower of London, watching as the scene was set for his own execution. *Patriot or Traitor* tells the dramatic story of his rise and fall. It is a beautifully written and impeccably researched biography. Finally, here is a fresh perspective on one of the most colorful and controversial characters of the Tudor and Stuart age. Historian Anna Beer brings Ralegh to life as never before with colorful detail and astute interpretation as we follow Ralegh's dramatic rise and disastrous fall. Nearly all of what we think we know about Ralegh—potatoes, tobacco, spreading his cloak over a muddy puddle etc—is fable. The real story is far more exciting. Softcover, 336 pages, #946, **$18**.

Johann Ewald: Jäeger Commander

Johann Ewald began as a commoner in the Holy Roman Empire. As a soldier, he fought in all of the great conflicts of the latter 18th century, and he keenly recorded his observations of both the people he met and places he encountered. Ewald stood as one of the most accomplished practitioners of irregular warfare in his era. Beginning his military career in the Seven Years' War, and continuing through the American Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, he amassed a vast wealth of experience leading troops in the art of *petite guerre*. He later wrote several works based on his experiences and one of these was read by Frederick the Great. Among all but a small group of dedicated scholars of the American Revolution, however, Ewald has vanished into obscurity. There are no other English-language biographies of Ewald, and James McIntyre's biography of him focuses on the conduct of irregular operations: raids, ambushes and the like. Softcover, 400 pages, #954, **$19**.







Ordering

TBR subscribers 10% off prices. Add S&H: Inside the U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 from $100.01 to $200. Add $20 from $200.01 to $300. Over $300, call 202-547-5586 for best S&H rates or foreign S&H. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 to charge, M.-Thu., 8-4 ET.

Mass Murder at Katyn

Here is the first-ever full English translation of the complete forensic report by the German government detailing the mass murder of Polish officers and officials by the Soviet Union's secret police in the Katyn Forest, originally published in 1943. Dismissed as "propaganda" and ignored for nearly 50 years, this report was completely accurate, and, if anything, an understatement of the murderous nature of Soviet Bolshevism. The meticulous report starts with an overview of the basic facts surrounding the discovery of the mass graves and then produces a series of eyewitness accounts of the captive Poles being transported to the site of the executions. Next, the reader is given a thorough account of the environment and its effect upon buried bodies—this establishes the time of death beyond question—before providing a series of postmortem studies on the bodies. It also provides a full copy of the major exchanges between the International Red Cross and other parties on the matter, while the next section details the Allied response, which consisted of a pretence that the murders hadn't taken place o had been committed by the Germans. Also includes a list of identified victims and a complete photo record of the graves and the items recovered. Softcover, 290 pages, 8.5" x 11" format, #929, **$28**.

The Man in the Iron Mask: The True Story of Europe's Most Famous Prisoner

By Josephine Wilkinson. This book has all the hallmarks of a thrilling adventure story: a glamorous and all-powerful king, ambitious ministers, a cruel and despotic jailor, dark and sinister dungeons—and a secret prisoner who actually existed. It is easy to forget that this story, made famous by Alexandre Dumas, is that of a real person, Eustache Dauger, who spent more than 30 years in the prison system of Louis XIV's France—never to be freed. This narrative brings to life the true story of this mysterious man and follows his journey through four prisons and across decades of time. It introduces the reader to those with whom he shared his imprisonment and those who decided his tragic fate—and why they saw him as such a threat. *The Man in the Iron Mask* reveals one of the most enduring mysteries of Louis XIV's reign and, using contemporary documents, this book shows what life was really like for state prisoners in 17th-century France—and offers insight into why this mysterious man was arrested and why. Hardback, 352 pages, #945, **$29**.

Now I Know: The Soviets Invaded Wisconsin?! ... And 99 More Interesting Facts, Plus the Amazing Stories Behind Them

A brand-new collection of fascinating facts spanning history and sports to science and pop culture that will have you proudly stating, "Now I know!" Did you know that a measles outbreak led to the assigning of phone numbers? How about the fact that pirates are the reason we don't use the metric system in the United States? Or that there's actually a reason why stepping on a LEGO hurts so much? *Now I Know: Soviets Invaded Wisconsin?!* is the ultimate challenge for even the biggest trivia buff. From the time a tomato plant stood up to a volcano to Portland's great garbage battle of 2002, this book will put your general knowledge to the test and explain the most fascinating stories behind the world's greatest facts. Based on the very popular newsletter, you are guaranteed to learn something new despite how much you already think you know. Covering 100 topics, the book will surprise anyone who thinks they have nothing to learn. Of the hundreds of topics covered, you will probably agree with the vast majority, though there are a few in here where we are sure you might know more than the author. Still, a great book for you or a gift. Hardback, 288 pages, #951, **$20**.

A History of the World in 100 Animals—in color

Fully illustrated in color, a fascinating exploration of the 100 animals that have had the most profound influence on humanity through the ages. The fact is, we humans are as much members of the animal kingdom as the pets we surround ourselves with, the animals we eat, and the bees who pollinate our food-plants. Author Simon Barnes selects those animals who've had the greatest impact on humanity and vice versa. He shows how we have domesticated animals for food and for transport, and how animals powered agriculture, making civilization possible. He posits that: the wholesale slaughter of bison in the 19th century was responsible for the U.S. becoming the nation it is today; a plague spread by fleas in Europe led to changes in religion; and that whales allowed humans to work at night. He explains how pigeons made possible the biggest single breakthrough in the history of human thought and more. The author finds examples from around the planet that explain the sometimes weird relationship between animals and man. Vivid illustrations are a joy. Hardback, full color, 496 pages, 6 x 9, #930, **$40**.

Facts Are Facts

What follows is a brief synopsis of Ben Freedman's controversial and suppressed book *Facts Are Facts*, which caused quite a ruckus in influential international circles. What Freedman—a converted Jew—revealed about the behavior of some of his former brethren earned him the ire—and admiration—of many.

"facts are facts"
The historic facts revealed here for the first time provide incontestable evidence that their continued suppression will prove inimical to the security of the nation, the peace of the world, the welfare of humanity, and the progress of civilization.

Ben Freedman's book *Facts Are Facts,* above, should be required reading for all high school history students. The intimate, first-hand knowledge Freedman had of Zionist powerbrokers, coupled with his experiences dealing with some of the key political insiders at the time, offers readers a unique look at the machinations leading up to and after World War I.

By Mike Mains

Benjamin Freedman is a name that readers of this magazine will surely recognize. Freedman (1890-1984) was a successful Jewish businessman who converted to the Catholic faith and became one of its staunchest defenders. He is best known today for his efforts in warning the American people of the threat of Communism and for the book *Facts are Facts*.

From 1925 to 1937, Freedman was a partner with John H. Woodbury in the old Woodbury Soap Company, a business famous for its slogan "A Skin You Love to Touch." Freedman's work with the company made him a multi-millionaire, something quite rare at the time.

Due in part to his wealth, Freedman became personally acquainted with the nation's biggest business and political leaders, including Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, Joseph Kennedy, John F. Kennedy, Bernard Baruch, Samuel Untermyer, and many others. He knew them all personally, and those personal contacts gave Freedman extraordinary insight into the political and societal problems facing the country at the time. Problems the country still faces today, only now they are greatly magnified.

His book *Facts are Facts* begins with a speech Freedman gave in 1961 at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C. Freedman opens his speech—and remember this was in 1961—with the words, "Here in the United States, the Zionists and their co-religionists have complete control of our government." If Freedman was correct in 1961, imagine how bad things are today after 60 years of consolidating power!

Freedman goes on to outline how, in 1916, the budding internationally organized Zionist movement promised the British War Cabinet that they would get the United States to enter World War I as Britain's ally in exchange for Britain guaranteeing Palestine to the world Zionist movement for the creation of a Jewish state after the war. Britain agreed and shortly afterwards the United States, under the direction of President Woodrow Wilson and his Jewish handlers, entered the war.

The Zionists then went back to Britain and said, to paraphrase Freedman, "Well, we performed our part of the agreement. Let's have something in writing that shows that you are going to keep your bargain and give us Palestine after you win the war." So, on November 2, 1917, British Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour gave

the Zionists a receipt in the form of a letter, worded in cryptic language, basically pledging Palestine to the Zionists at the end of the war. This letter came to be known as the Balfour Declaration.

After the war, Freedman attended the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, along with Bernard Baruch, and he witnessed firsthand the shock that the German representatives experienced when Balfour's letter was produced publicly for the first time and they realized that not only had World War I been fought merely as a pretext for delivering Palestine to the Zionists, but that they had been betrayed and stabbed in the back by these same Zionists, many of whom resided in their own country.

WAS JESUS A JEW?

The longest chapter in *Facts are Facts* consists of a letter that Freedman wrote in October 1954 to David Goldstein, another Jewish convert to Catholicism. It's a long letter and in it, Freedman gently, but firmly, corrects Goldstein on his many false assumptions.

One of those false assumptions concerns Goldstein's belief that Jesus, along with his parents Joseph and Mary as well as all the apostles, were Jews. Freedman points out in his letter to Goldstein that the word "Jew" does not appear anywhere in the original texts of the Bible and that Jesus was not referred to as a Jew in any Bible prior to the 18th century.

Freedman states that during Jesus' lifetime he was referred to by contemporary historians as a Judean, not as a Jew. He also noted that the word Judean meant only that Jesus resided in the region known as Judea, in the same way that we refer to people living in America as Americans, or people living in Canada as Canadians. There was no racial or religious connotation to the word. And, certainly, no connection at all to the people who today call themselves Jews.

Freedman tells Goldstein that the words which Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor of Judea at the time, had inscribed upon the cross—words which have been incorrectly translated since the 18th century as "King of the Jews"—were actually "*Jesus Nazarenus Rex Iudeorum*," which correctly translated into English means "Jesus the Nazarene Ruler of the Judeans." Those words of Pontius Pilate, who was the actual ruler of the Judeans, were used to mock both Jesus and the people of Judea, who denied and defied Jesus and who brought about his crucifixion.

Freedman writes:

> To allege that "Jesus was a Jew" in the sense that during His lifetime Jesus professed and practiced the form of religious worship known and practiced under the modern name of "Judaism" is false and fiction in the most blasphemous manner. … Jesus abhorred and denounced the form of religious worship practiced today under its new name "Judaism." That religious belief was then known as "Pharisaism." The Christian clergy learned that in their theological seminary days, but they have never made any attempt to make that clear to Christians.
>
> Catholicism has proven itself spiritually the "equal and opposite reaction" of the religious worship practiced today under the name "Judaism," and prior to that name under the names … "Talmudism" and "Pharisaism." … Catholicism and so-called "Judaism" are at the opposite extremes of the spiritual spectrum.

THE TALMUD UNMASKED

Freedman then moves on to the subject of the Talmud and writes, "From the Birth of Jesus until this day there have never been recorded more vicious and vile libelous blasphemies of Jesus, of Christians and the Christian faith by anyone, anywhere or anytime than you will find between the covers of the infamous

The Holocaust by the Numbers

By Marc Roland

What do authentic population statistics taken at the time tell us about the world's Jewish population prior to and after WWII? According to *The World Almanac*, the global Jewish population stood at 15,753,633 persons in 1936.[1] Before the following onset of World War II, this total fell by 5,542 individuals to 15,748,091, as part of a declining birthrate documented over previous decades.[2] Adolf Hitler is said to have thereafter ordered the execution of 6 million Jews. That would have dropped their numbers down to 9,748,091.

The World Almanac, however, recorded 15,688,259 living Jews after the close of hostilities, for a decrease of 59,832 individuals from prewar numerical levels.[3] This figure was partially absorbed by age-related and other natural causes, combined with the declining birth rate, as noted above. Together, they reduce 59,832 fatalities by 16,626 persons.

Amid the developing chaos of immense military operations, especially from 1941 onward, lack of food, medical supplies and care in the face of widespread starvation and disease, abetted by the indiscriminate carpet-bombing of urban centers, largely accounted for the remaining 43,206 Jews lost during World War II—a far cry from the roughly 49,957,000 Gentiles killed in that conflict. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1. Lyman, Robert Hunt. *The World Almanac and Book of Facts for 1936*. *New York World-Telegram*, 1936, p. 748.
2. Irvine, E. Eastman. *The World Almanac and Book of Facts for 1938*. *New York World-Telegram*, 1938, p. 510.
3. Irvine, E. Eastman. *The World Almanac and Book of Facts for 1947*. *New York World-Telegram*, 1947, p. 748.

'63 books' which are 'the legal code which forms the basis of Jewish religious law' as well as the 'textbook used in the training of rabbis.'" He goes on to argue that "the explicit and implicit irreligious character and implications of the contents of the Talmud will open your eyes as they have never been opened before."

Freedman includes numerous quotes from the Talmud, many of which are eye-opening, indeed. Did you know that the Talmud condones the rape and molestation of children? That it claims Jesus was the son of Mary and Pandira, a Roman soldier? That it says Jesus "seduced, corrupted and destroyed Israel," and that he died like a beast and was buried in an animal's dirt heap?

Freedman writes extensively of the "Kol Nidre" (All Vows) prayer which allegedly releases all who say it from any vows they make during the coming year. In other words, it is a license to lie.

A HISTORY OF THE KHAZARS

Freedman drops one bombshell after another in his long letter to Goldstein, including a description of how, in 1948, he addressed an assembly of the U.S. army's highest officers and military intelligence personnel with a briefing on the history of the Khazars and the Khazar kingdom. This is essential knowledge, according to Freedman, as over 90% of those who identify as Jews today are descendants of the Khazars.

According to Freedman, the Khazars were a violent, warlike people who converted to Judaism under King Bulan in the 7th century. Thus, they have no hereditary or ancestral claim to Palestine and no relation whatsoever to the people of Israel referenced in the Bible. They merely adopted the religion of Judaism, formerly known as Pharisaism, the same Pharisaism that Jesus denounced in the Bible.

Freedman aptly concludes his letter to Goldstein with a quote from Galatians 4:16: "Am I therefor become your enemy, because I tell you the truth?"

After finishing Freedman's letter to Goldstein, you will not be surprised that Goldstein had no possible defense for anything Freedman stated and apparently never responded.

PRESIDENTIAL TYRANNY

Facts are Facts concludes with a chapter entitled "The Hidden Tyranny." (Some Amazon reviewers have confused this chapter with the book *The Hidden Tyranny: The Issue that Dwarfs all Other Issues*, which consists largely of an interview with a Zionist Jew named Harold Wallace Rosenthal as transcribed by Walter White, Jr. They are not the same, although that other book is also worth reading.)

> For more than100 years, we've lived with censorship, mind control and fake news.

In this final chapter, Freedman states: "The names of Presidents Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard M. Nixon will certainly be found one day inscribed in big red letters in the official annals of the rise and fall of the U.S."

Freedman then goes on to describe how each of these presidents violated their oath of office and betrayed the American people by conspiring with the Zionists he describes throughout his book. Ironically, at least two of these presidents may have been killed by the very same criminals they conspired with. Freedman writes:

> These seven masters of deception were all briefed by this author on the reason for the aggression in Palestine. This author spent a small fortune acquainting members of Congress and political and industrial leaders in the United States with all these facts, supplying them with photostat reproductions of documentary evidence to support every statement made by this author.

Alas, it was all to no avail. Each of those seven presidents betrayed us.

Freedman discusses in this final chapter of his book the control of the press and editorial positions of the mass media exerted by the Zionists since the early 20th century. Think about it— we've been living for over 100 years in an atmosphere of complete censorship, mind control and fake news, all promulgated by the Zionist controlled mass media complex.

On the final page of *Facts are Facts*, Freedman writes: "This nonsense about the 'repatriation' of 'God's chosen people' to 'their promised land' has been revealed [as] the greatest hoax ever perpetuated on mankind."

Freedman was a man who put his money where his mouth was, a true American patriot. Once he realized the extent to which the country had been brainwashed, along with who was behind it and why, he embarked on a tireless crusade to educate as many people as possible.

Freedman's book *Facts are Facts* is moderately priced on Amazon for a paperback edition and is a welcome addition to any truthseeker's library. It's essential reading for anyone who desires to know the true history of our world and where it is headed. I can't help but imagine how quickly we could turn our troubles around if this book were required reading in every high school in the country. ❖

Mike Mains is an independent researcher and author of a number of books, including *The Impostor Sister Lucy: The True Story of Our Lady of Fatima*, which explains why the Vatican replaced the real Sister Lucy of Fatima with an impostor. He focuses primarily on the hidden and suppressed history of America and the Catholic Church and the sinister forces controlling Hollywood.

Special Theme Issues from TBR!

Special Expanded 25th Anniversary Edition!
THE BARNES REVIEW
A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY
Werwölfe of the Reich
The German Underground Resistance Movement
TBR 2020 Book Catalog Included Inside!

Special Expanded 26th Anniversary Edition!
THE BARNES REVIEW
A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY
Defending American Heroes

Special Expanded 27th Anniversary Edition!
THE BARNES REVIEW
A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY
Hitler vs. the Bankers

Special Expanded 28th Anniversary Edition!
THE BARNES REVIEW
A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY
Ancient Mysteries

DEFENDING DIXIE

September/October 2017—The truth about the Fort Pillow "massacre"; an honest appraisal of the Gray Ghost; tariffs were the real cause of the war; interviews with monument activists and Southern historians Lochlainn Seabrook, Ed deVries and Charles Edward Lincoln III; secret societies and the Civil War; blockade-runners of the South; Sherman's annihilation policy; Dixie's dark secret: rich, black slaveholders; memoirs of a Rebel private; the Cherokee general; the Missouri exodus; the cultural cleansing of the South; Maryland state song on the chopping block; the Jim Crow double-cross; and more. 112 pages, *$15* each.

HOLOCAUSTS: REAL AND IMAGINED

September/October 2018—Topics covered include: American Indian holocaust; Bolshevik holocaust in Russia; Hitler and the World War I holocaust; the WWII holocaust on the Eastern Front and the activities of the *Einsatzgruppen*; evidence for Babi Yar massacre lacking; holocaust of Tokyo; Dresden holocaust; how the Cossacks avoided a holocaust; Northern greed and the holocaust of the American South; the WWII mass expulsion holocaust; the MK Ultra "mind holocaust"; the modern-day holocaust of European culture; more. 132 pages, *$15* each.

WERWÖLFE OF THE REICH

September/October 2019—Topics covered include: The German underground resistance *during* WWII; the German underground resistance *after* WWII; Hitler's views on Christianity; why Hitler invaded Norway and Denmark; how Churchill instigated and prolonged World War II; investigating the deaths of Soviet prisoners in German concentration camps; uncensored interview with James Bacque; how Hitler reunited French wartime workers with their families; the horrors of "de-Nazifiction"; Allied sinking of German passenger liners; ransacking the Reich and the Trophy Affair; more. 112 pages, *$15* each.

DEFENDING AMERICAN HEROES

September/October 2020—Honest biographies of some of America's slandered heroes. Includes articles on Fr. Junipera Serra; Thomas Jefferson; Andrew Jackson; Robert E. Lee; J.E.B. Stuart; abolitionist Matthias Baldwin; Charles Lindbergh; Mayor Frank Rizzo; how Abe Lincoln messed up George Washington's America; what they are hiding about Judah. P. Benjamin; slavery in the words of slaves; the Congo-Arab War: when White Europeans fought to end Black slavery in Africa; Antifa, BLM team up to destroy America; incredible glassmaking techniques of ancient cultures; more. Great gift for a young person being brainwashed in public school! 144 pages, *$15* each.

HITLER VS. THE BANKERS

September/October 2021—Adolf Hitler locks up members of the Rothschild family; why Josef Stalin is really the founding father of the Zionist state of Israel; the Spanish Civil War as a warning for the West today; the forgotten legacy of José Antonio Primo de Rivera; the Zionist hand instigating for World War II; Big Zionist Jews vs. Little Jews and "the Holocaust"; why the Zionists want David Irving silenced; Dr. Sigmund Rascher's medical experiments; Canada's Great Upheaval of the Acadians; the Aryan race in antiquity; more. 128 pages, *$15* each.

ANCIENT MYSTERIES

September/October 2022—Here is an amazing collection of articles detailing some of the most confounding mysteries of the ancients: Technical marvels of ancient cultures—precision gears, hydraulic pumps, earthquake predictors, and more; the incredible mathematics of the Great Pyramid; the pale-skinned Cloud Warriors of the Andes; lost cultures; the phenomenon of skull deformation across the globe; the recent discovery of Superhenge; Doggerland and the Reich; much more. 124 pages, *$15* each.

ORDERING FROM TBR

ORDERING: TBR subscribers may take 10% off retail prices. Prices do not include S&H. Inside the U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 on orders from $100.01 to $200. Call for best S&H over $200. To charge, please call **1-877-773-9077** toll free, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or visit our online store at www.BarnesReview.com. Mail orders using the all-purpose form found at the back of this issue to: TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

West Point Banishes Lee, U.S. History to Trash Heap

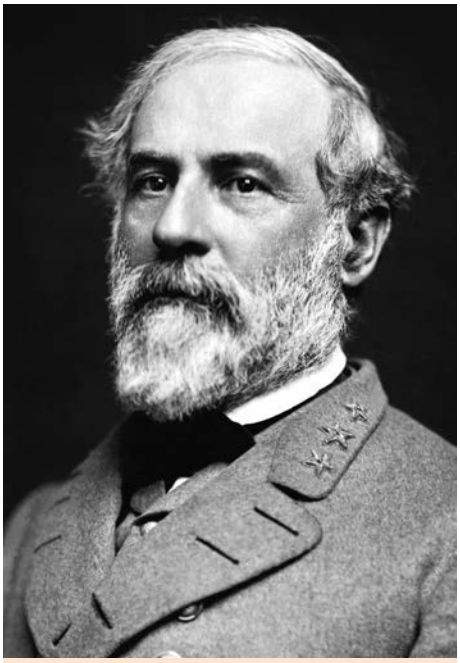
The neo-Bolshevik assault on Southern history continues at America's elite Army training school

By John Friend

The "woke" partisans largely controlling the U.S. federal government continue their Orwellian endeavor to systematically erase certain politically incorrect aspects of American history, particularly as they relate to the Civil War and the former southern Confederacy.

In mid-December last year, officials at West Point, the historic elite U.S. military academy, announced all Confederate monuments would be removed from its Hudson Valley campus in New York. A portrait of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee, an iconic painting showing the famed southern military leader in his Confederate uniform, was removed as part of the process, which began on Dec. 18 "in accordance with a congressional review and orders set in motion by the Pentagon," the *Guardian* reported at the time.

Lee was a graduate of West Point and, beginning in 1852, served as the superintendent of the military academy. He later led the Confederate Army as Chief General of the Armies of the Confederate States beginning in early 1865. Prior to that, he led the Army of Northern Virginia, the Confederacy's most potent armed force, in battle against Union forces.



GEN. ROBERT E. LEE
Top target of neo-Bolsheviks.

In addition to the portrait, West Point featured a stone bust of the general along with several bronze plaques dedicated to him. Separately, a gate and a road on campus bear his name and several academic buildings are named after him as well. All are slated for imminent removal or renaming, according to Lt. Gen. Steven Gilland, the current superintendent of West Point.

In a letter to the West Point community in mid-December, Gilland announced "a multi-phased process" designed "to remove, rename or modify assets and real property at the United States Military Academy (USMA) and West Point installation that commemorate or memorialize the Confederacy or those who voluntarily served with the Confederacy."

Over the Christmas holiday break, the aforementioned portrait of Gen. Lee was removed along with the stone bust and a "bronze triptych at the main entrance of Bartlett Hall" commemorating Lee. All buildings, streets, and facilities named after Gen. Lee or other Confederate leaders will be renamed in an official renaming process beginning in the spring of this year, Gillard explained.

Not everyone is happy with the neo-Bolshevik assault on American history and the denigration and disrespect shown to some of our most righteous and honorable leaders.

"The decision made to remove tributes to Gen. Robert E. Lee is an affront to a former West Point graduate who had a spotless record and never incurred a single demerit," James Edwards, the popular host of The Political Cesspool radio program who also sits

on TBR's Board of Contributing Editors, told this writer. "Lee is in my estimation the greatest American, who exemplified the virtues of duty, honor, sacrifice, and courage. All cadets should strive to emulate him."

In typical Orwellian fashion, the commission established to review Pentagon property honoring or commemorating the Confederacy, established in March 2021 and consisting of both military and civilian commissioners, insisted that "the facts of the past remain, and the commissioners are confident the history of the Civil War will continue to be taught at all service academies with all the quality and complex detail our national past deserves." They further explained that the recommendations to systematically purge any commemoration of Confederate leaders is part of a broader effort "to affirm West Point's long tradition of educating future generations of America's military leaders to represent the best of our national ideals."

Innumerable monuments, statues, plaques, and other memorials dedicated to Confederate and other almost exclusively White American heroes and leaders have been defaced, vandalized, destroyed, and systematically purged as part of a racially and politically motivated assault against traditional American culture and history. Under the guise of a confrontation with America's much ballyhooed "racist" past and the alleged "enduring legacy of slavery," cultural Bolsheviks have engaged in an Orwellian erasure of history, as monument after monument across the South and other parts of the country have been torn down and removed.

Additionally, countless buildings, streets, public parks, and other facilities, schools, and public places have been renamed in an effort to "cancel" their assumed "dishonorable" namesakes, many of whom were Confederate leaders. James argued that, given the disgraceful nature of the anti-White partisans and neo-Bolsheviks leading the campaign to destroy and remove any aspect of Confederate history and their institutional supporters, such as West Point, maybe it was time for memorials to Lee to come down at the once vaunted military educational institution.

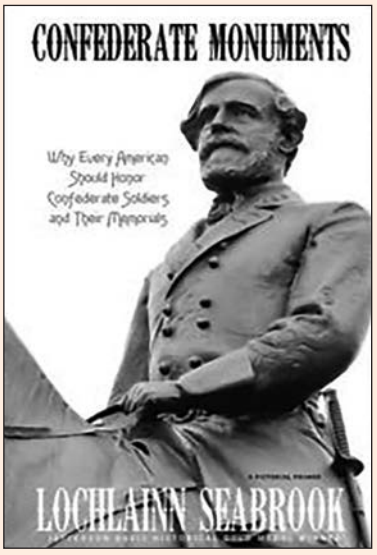
"Perhaps a man so noble shouldn't have his reputation besmirched by having his likeness and the righteous cause for which he fought tainted by being displayed on the grounds of the anti-White bastion that West Point has now become," James contends.

While the push to condemn and remove Confederate memorials is a longstanding endeavor of Black activists and organizations and the broader liberal activist community, the death of George Floyd in May 2020 and the subsequent rioting, looting, and criminality that enveloped the country in its aftermath served as a major catalyst in the systematic purge and destruction of traditional American monuments and memorials.

"As the proud son of Confederate veterans, it is bemusing to watch modern-day degenerates assume that they can cast judgement on men who were their superiors by every standard of measurement," James insightfully concluded. "It is also instructive. This rabble has chosen the rules by which the game is played. We would do well to remember it when the shoe switches back to the other foot." ❖

An edited version of this article originally appeared in Issue 1 & 2, 2023 of AMERICAN FREE PRESS newspaper. For a free sample of AFP newspaper, call toll free 1-888-699-6397 or visit www.AmericanFreePress.net for further details.

JOHN FRIEND is TBR's assistant editor and an independent journalist who also contributes to the biweekly AMERICAN FREE PRESS newspaper based in southern Maryland.


CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS
Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Memorials
LOCHLAINN SEABROOK

Confederate Monuments

Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers & Their Memorials

Why is the left targeting Confederate monuments for removal and destruction? Its sinister efforts to eradicate American history do more than just offend the living. They are an insult to the honor and memory of one of the most courageous and patriotic American servicemen the world has ever known: the Confederate soldier. Throughout this densely illustrated work, the award-winning author sprinkles scores of additional Confederate images from the Victorian era, along with dozens of poems, quotes and genuine inscriptions from Confederate statues, all of which add further educational value to this powerful primer. Softcover, 432 pages, illustrated, #807, *$22* plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com.

Black Troops in the Confederacy: The Heated Debate in the South

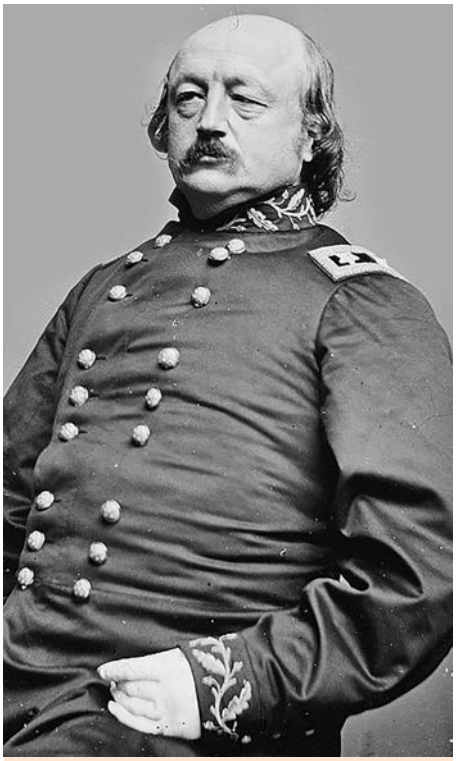
There was a great disagreement between Southern politicians, civilians and newspaper editors over whether or not the South should arm its slaves and train them to fight.

By David Doddridge

Probably one of the most least understood aspects of the War Between the States was the internal debate that raged within the Confederacy on the issue of employment and conscription of Black troops. To some Southerners, it was the darkest possible consideration, carried on by sinister and evil "Federalists" who were interested primarily in violating the property rights of the people and instituting abolition. To others, Black troops were both a means to their emancipation and a hope for successful secession. Intermingled between these two extremes existed a myriad of ideas, ultimately arriving at the office of President Jefferson Davis, who would bear the responsibility for whatever decision was made in this matter.

The arguments advanced, the decisions made, and the ultimate results will be the subject of this article.

Initially during the war, the South allowed for the formation of several Black units. Most of these were composed of free Black men who asked for and achieved permission to organize. Most of the states were cautious though as they had very strict laws regarding gun ownership by Blacks, slave or free.[1]



Union Gen. Benjamin "the Beast" Butler quickly discovered that he could not hold and maintain order in New Orleans following the Union's capture of the city without the assistance of Black soldiers. He thus mustered the all-Black First Regiment of Louisiana Native Guards to assist Union soldiers.

One of the most famous of the early war units was a brigade of 1,100 free Black men in Louisiana. At this time, New Orleans had a large population of Black freemen who had achieved considerable status, many of them owning slaves themselves.[2] They formed a group of state militia called the "Native Guard" and became part of the Confederate defenses around New Orleans.[3] Parades and reviews were held which sources at the time noted were quite impressive. A reporter from the *Daily Picayune*, for example, after witnessing one such review, complimented "the companies of free men of color, all well dressed, well drilled, and comfortably uniformed."[4]

After the fall of New Orleans to Adm. David Farragut, the unit was disbanded when Gen. Mansfield Lovell, the Confederate commander, pulled out of the city and sent most of his troops north to Corinth. Union Gen. Benjamin Butler, who took over administration of the city after its capture, found that he had insufficient troops to repel marauding Confederates and maintain order, so he attempted to recruit the Native Guards, but only 107 of them volunteered.[5,6]

Gen. Butler inquired as to why they joined the Confederate Army in the first place and was told that they hoped that, by fighting with the Whites, they could advance nearer to equality

with them. They also stated that their hearts weren't really with the South, and they hoped to be able to throw their weight with the Union.[7] They also told Butler that they were never completely trusted with firearms, which was probably one of the reasons they were left behind when Gen. Lovell retreated.[8]

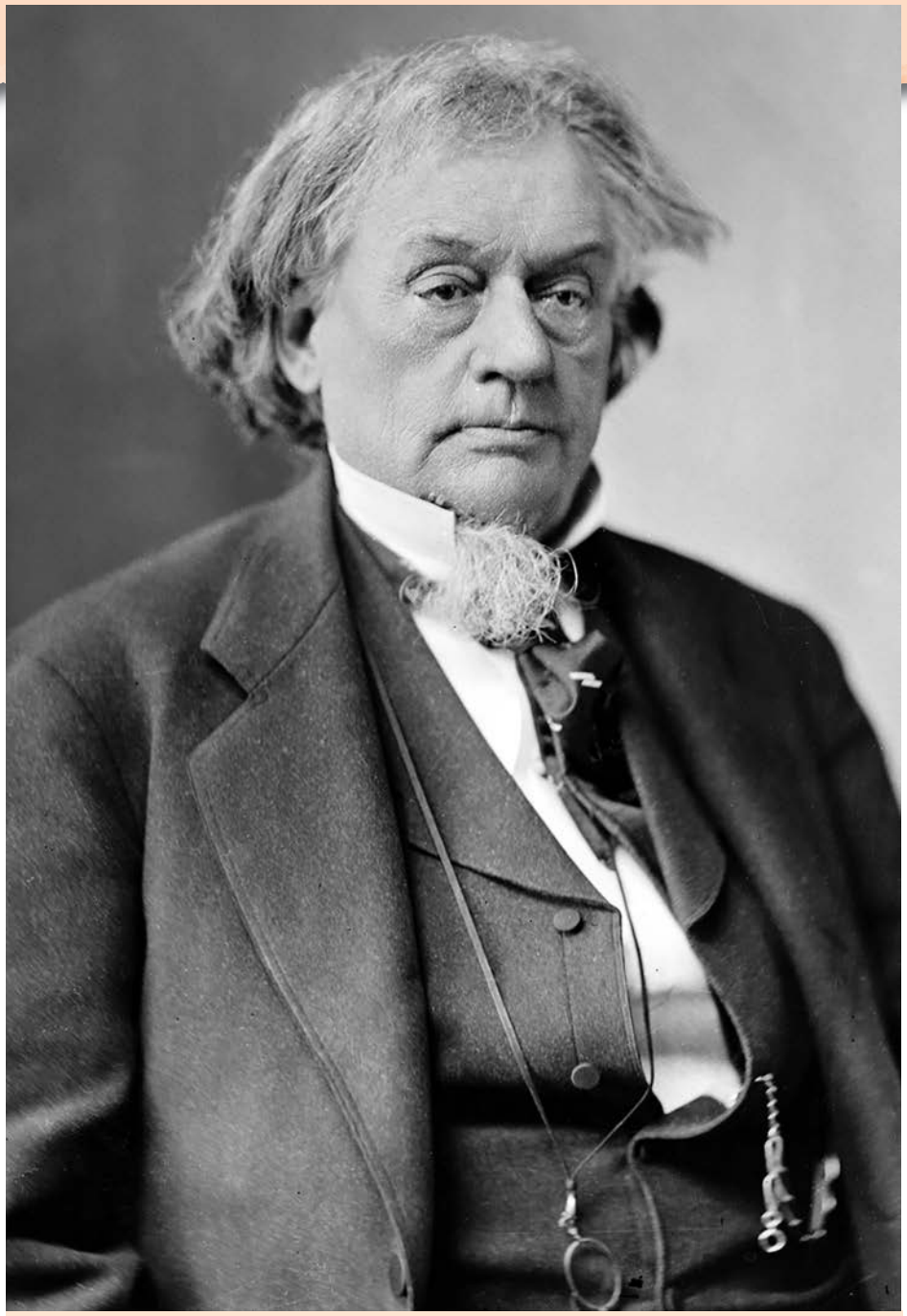
At any rate, Gen. Butler needed them. In the fall of 1862, he wrote Gen. Henry Halleck that he was going to muster them into the Union Army.[9] In September he did so, commissioning them the First Regiment of Louisiana Native Guards and stationing them in the old, captured forts at the mouth of the Mississippi.[10]

Tennessee, soon after seceding, passed a law in June 1861 allowing free Blacks to join the service. Soon, individuals commissioned to raise Black outfits were advertising for men and erecting recruitment centers. The amazing part of this law was that, if a sufficient number of free Blacks did not join up, the sheriff, acting for the governor, was authorized to go out and press into service the required number.[11]

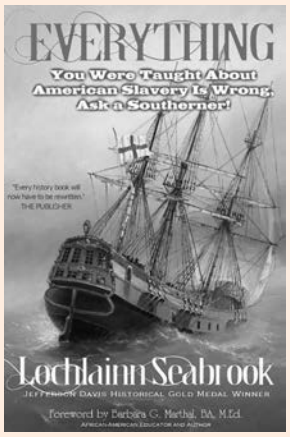
The authorities in Virginia, however, were not of such a liberal attitude When, for instance, a company of 60 free Blacks marched into Richmond carrying a Confederate flag and offering their services to the cause, they were complimented for their patriotism and promptly sent home.[12]

In other cases, Blacks were recruited on a limited scale. Secretary of War James A. Seddon was requested to allow the acceptance of a company of "Creoles" from Mobile, Alabama—some of whom had Negro blood. Seddon replied this could be done if they were properly distinguished from "Negroes." By the same token, mulattoes were accepted into service in Louisiana, but they were not "registered as Negroes."[13]

Blacks were also able to serve the Confederacy in another sort of unof-



"In my opinion, the worst calamity that could befall us would be to gain our independence by the valor of our slaves, instead of our own. If we are conquered by the fortunes of war, we may save our honor and leave the cause to our descendants, who may be wiser and braver than we are and may avail themselves of the accidents of human affairs, and yet win what we are ignominiously throwing away. The day that the army of Virginia allows a Negro regiment to enter their lines as soldiers they will be degraded, ruined and disgraced."—First Confederate Secretary of War Robert Toombs. Toombs resigned in protest after the attack on Fort Sumter and then became a Confederate general.


EVERYTHING
You Were Taught About American Slavery Is Wrong. Ask a Southerner!
Lochlainn Seabrook
Foreword by Barbara G. Marthal, BA, M.Ed.

Everything You Were Taught About American Slavery Is Wrong—Ask a Southerner!

This 1,020-page work by Lochlainn Seabrook decimates the view of slavery churned out by Yankee mythologists. It is lavishly illustrated with over 500 images, a "world slavery timeline" and a detailed index of significant historical figures.

Did you know that Africa was enslaving its own people thousands of years before a White man set foot there? That White American slavery laid the foundation for Black American slavery? That Africa enslaved 1.5 million Whites in the 1700s? That genuine slavery was never practiced in the South? That the American slave trade got its start in the North? That the American abolition movement began in the South? That there were thousands of African-American and American Indian slave owners? That less than 5% of White Southerners owned slaves? That until the last day of his life Lincoln campaigned to have all Blacks deported out of the U.S.? That Jefferson Davis abolished the foreign slave trade before Lincoln? That Davis adopted a Black child during the war? And more! The foreword is by respected African-American educator Barbara G. Marthal. Softcover, 1,020 pages, #749, *$45* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4.

ficial way. Many were taken into the ranks as body servants and accepted by the regiments as company cooks, teamsters, and various other positions. In this capacity, they sometimes found themselves with their young masters in actual combat lending moral or physical support.

Joseph A. Mudd, in reminiscing with an old Black man who lived in Virginia during the war, was told that, in one engagement, "I ca'd my young master off de field once when din't think he'd live till I got him to de doctor; but he's living yit."[14]

At the Battle of New Market, William Armistead, a Black cook for company H22 of the Virginia Infantry, picked up an abandoned rifle and was seen fighting off a Union cavalry charge with the rest of his outfit.[15] A Confederate officer at First Manassas, having instructed his servant to stay back during the fighting, was surprised to find him in the conflict, "rifle in hand, shouting, 'go in massa! Give it to 'em boys! … give 'em h'll'."[16]

But successful results were not always obtained from this type of relationship. Mr. Clarke, of Lawrence, Alabama, bringing one such body servant with him into the service and sharing the food, clothing, and hardships with him there, stated that the man had fled to the Yankees at the first opportunity.[17]

By mid-1863 the North captured some of these men, giving rise to the Union agent for the exchange of prisoners, Lt. Col. William Ludlow, to accuse the Confederacy of using Black soldiers at the Battle of Antietam in a letter to Col. Robert Ould, the Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners. Ould wrote Seddon, denying the charge and stating that these men were actually "body servants."[18]

Despite all the efforts noted above, the Confederate government in Richmond never recognized Black troops, free or slave, as eligible for service during this period of the war. The states might enlist some for local militia units, as that was their right, but it was different when the Confederate government asked for state troops to fill their armies. This policy continued from the war's outbreak until early 1865. Why they adopted this policy, and what were the forces that eventually caused them to alter it, will be our next discussion.

CHANGE OF POLICY

When one examines the attitudes and ideas of the South during the Civil War, an interesting contrast is found between the ideas of many Southerners concerning slavery and the ideas held to be self-existent in the rest of the world. The South was one of the last holdouts. Russia, the only other major country with a form of slavery, had freed its slaves (known more commonly as serfs) in February 1861. This was two months before the outbreak of war in America. There, practically no one defended serfdom anymore and emancipation was a foregone conclusion. The only question was how.[19]

But, in the South, Black slavery was defended by many to be a great moral and philosophical truth. "Our new government," stated Alexander Stephens, a Southern politician from Georgia who served as Vice President of the Confederate States, "is founded upon exactly the opposite idea … that the Negro is not equal to the White man. This, our new government, is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth."[20]

This is not to say all, or even most, of those who fought for secession were confident of the moral supremacy of slavery, but many policymakers adopted the institution as one of the focal points in the states-rights issue. In later years, this focal point would cause distress and even dissention.

To those who accepted the position of Stephens on slavery as true, it required the acceptance of other premises, some of which make it difficult to allow Blacks to defend their own "natural inferiority." Howell Cobb of Georgia came close to describing it when he wrote Seddon, "Use all the Negroes you can get, for all the purposes for which you need them, but

don't arm them. The day you make soldiers of them is the beginning of the end of the revolution. If slaves make good soldiers, our whole theory of slavery is wrong."[21]

These ideas were the basis for much of Southern society. Because of them, the South missed a great opportunity to tap one of its greatest sources of manpower. The years needed to enlist them, train them, and use them were spent in wrangling while the Union armies grew ever nearer.

During the first two years of warfare, the South had reason, with some exceptions, to be proud of their armies. True, they had lost their grip on Kentucky and most of Tennessee and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was pressing into Mississippi, but, by and large, things weren't too bad. The Union generals had been thwarted in the east, Grant appeared to be close to failure in the west, Gen. Braxton Bragg held a good grip in the center, and recognition from Europe looked possible. One or two major victories and war might all be over.

Yet, rumblings were beginning to be felt in distant parts of the Confederacy, especially those parts that felt the scorch of war in their midst. Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, watching the Yankees occupy their land and conscript their slaves, began searching for answers to their plight.

After the disasters at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, the South's situation grew worse yet. Contributing to their predicament was the new Union policy in mid-1863 concerning slave recruitment and conscription. Union armies were now conscripting thousands of Blacks in the Confederacy[22] and, as the Union armies pierced the South, tens of thousands of former slaves helped swell their ranks.[23] As rebel troops began to meet Union soldiers who used to be slaves in the field of battle, their reaction became vindictive.

The *Mississippian*, a prominent newspaper based in Jackson, stated, "If Lincoln succeeds in arming our slaves against us, he will succeed in making them our masters. He will reverse the social order of things [in] the South."[24] Then the newspaper continued with one of the vanguard editorials of its day, advocating not only the arming but the freeing of the slaves. They proposed well thought out arguments, many of which were carried by later proponents. Let us examine some of them.

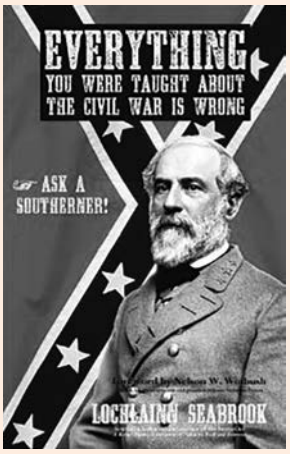
THE DEBATE BEGINS

"We must either employ the Negros ourselves or the enemy will employ them against us," the editorial declared. Arguments that Blacks would not make good soldiers were countered by stating that they had always been faithful and there was no reason to believe that they wouldn't continue to be. If they couldn't be good soldiers under slavery, the editorial advocated, then "let them be declared free, placed in the ranks and told to fight for their homes and country."

A second argument made insisted the Confederacy, if it did free the slaves, may gain official recognition from Europe by illustrating that slavery was not the primary cause for which the South was fighting. Finally, it would prove to the soldiers that it was not a "rich man's war and the poor man's fight." White slave owners would have to make sacrifices for the cause.[25]

The arguments for Black soldiers were starting to become clarified. Yet, in their reasoning, the *Mississippian*, like so many who were to come after, struck a sensitive nerve. Did recruiting or conscripting Black soldiers in the Confederate army mean they would have to be emancipated? Would they fight without freedom? To those of whom slavery was the cause for which they were fighting, these words struck hard: "If we free the slaves to make troops, then what are we fighting for?"

As the debate intensified, many Southerners began to realize that the higher calling of a soldier demanded a complete moral commitment to the cause and the country. And what was the cause but, primarily, slavery?



Everything You Were Taught About the Civil War Is Wrong—Ask a Southerner

This amazing book is loaded with the facts about the War for Southern Independence. The truth about: Robert E. Lee was an abolitionist; Lincoln wanted to segregate Blacks or ship them all to Africa or Central America; the U.S. was originally called the Confederate States of America; Lincoln won both the 1860 and 1864 elections with less than 50% of the vote; the Northern armies were racially segregated; the Southern armies were integrated after emancipation; 95% of Blacks remained in the South; approximately 500,000 African-Americans fought in one way or another for the Confederacy; the original Ku Klux Klan had thousands of dedicated Black members; the South is still recovering from the war a century and a half later; many Northern generals owned slaves—including Ulysses S. Grant; most Southern generals did not own slaves; and much more! Softcover, 266 pages, *#729*, *$20* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4.

"What would become of slavery?" asked Rep. Thomas Gholsen to the Confederate House of Representatives. "What would be the character of the returned Negro soldiers made familiar with the use of firearms and taught by us that freedom was worth fighting for?"[26]

In using this argument, Rep. Gholsen struck up a point which those that were against the use of Black soldiers must have considered but seldom mentioned. Would arming and training Black soldiers contribute to armed revolution? In the antebellum South, there existed to many a real fear of a slave revolt. Close watch was kept on many slave activities during after-hours. A Virginia woman, Constance Harrison, wrote:

> There was the fear, unspoken or poo-poohed at by the men who were the mouthpieces of our community—dark, boding, oppressive and altogether hateful. I can remember taking it to bed with me at night and awaking suddenly often times to confront it through a vigil of nervous terror.
>
> In the daytime, it seemed impossible to associate suspicion with those familiar tawny or sable faces that surrounded us. We had seen them for so many years smiling or saddening with the family joys or sorrows; they were so guileless, so patient, so satisfied. What subtle influence was at work that should transform them into tigers thirsting for our blood?
>
> The idea was preposterous. But when evening came again and with it the hour when the colored people (who in summer and autumn weather kept astir half the night) assembled themselves together for dance or prayer meeting, the ghost that refused to be laid was again at one's elbow. Rusty bolts were drawn and rusty firearms loaded. A watch was set where never before had eye nor ear been lent to such a service.[27]

What was the position of Confederate President Jefferson Davis during all this conflict? To the president, the war had a different meaning than that given to it by the advocates of slavery. To him, independence was the primary cause for which they were fighting and the rights which independence carried.[28]

Slavery never was an "essential element" of the contest. To him, there were other overriding issues dividing the Union, and foremost among these was the right of self-government. Once one accepts this premise, then the other considerations, no matter how valued, may be sacrificed, if necessary, for that right. Davis understood it and reacted accordingly, albeit slowly.[29]

In this respect, Davis and Abraham Lincoln were paradoxically similar. Lincoln was for the preservation of the Union at all costs. As much as he disagreed with slavery, it could be allowed, if contained, to preserve the Union. Davis, on the other hand, was for the Southern right of self-government. No matter what he believed about slavery, he was willing to forego that belief to preserve independence. As the war dragged on, he would receive the opportunity to put this creed to the test.

To Jefferson Davis, independence was the primary cause for which they were fighting.

PRESSURE FROM EUROPE

The first indications that this "cornerstone," slavery, might not be such an advantage came from Europe. In England, the Confederate emissary wrote Secretary of State Robert Toombs, "We are satisfied that the public mind here is entirely opposed to the government of the Confederate States of America on the question of slavery, and that the sincerity and universality of this feeling embarrasses the government in dealing with the question of our recognition."[30]

In France, Confederate agent Henry Hotze sent home similar messages. Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin sadly commented concerning France that, "Abolition sentiments are quietly assumed as philosophical axioms too self-evident to require comment or elaboration, and the result of this struggle is in all cases treated as a foregone conclusion, as nothing within the range of possibility except the subjugation of the South and the emancipation of the whole body of the Negroes."[31]

The attitudes of Europe, if not the world, not only was noted by Davis but also another individual who would have an important mission to serve. Duncan F. Kenner, a congressman from Louisiana, became quite concerned about the issue of slavery shortly after the fall of New Orleans. Kenner was very wealthy and a large slave owner but, despite his holdings, he became convinced that the Confederacy could not hold out without European recognition and that the South could not hope to achieve this without abandoning the institution of slavery. He accordingly went to Davis and suggested that an envoy be sent to England and France to feel out their response to emancipation. Davis listened and, although not disapproving, stated that he did not feel the time had come for such an action. Although he did not send an envoy with Kenner's purpose, he kept it in mind.[32]

In the fall of 1863, after several reverses on the miliary front, Davis received a singular dispatch from Gen. W.H.T. Walker. It contained a document written by Gen. Patrick R. Cleburn of the Army of Tennessee, stationed for the defense of Atlanta. Gen. Cleburn, a corps commander, rightly saw the position of the Confederacy. Calling together various officers of the Confederate Army, he issued a statement calling for the use of Blacks as soldiers, and for their emancipation. Cleburn spelled out the poor condition the miliary front was falling into and, after citing the exhaustion of his forces and their inability to continue, he concluded, "If this state continues much longer, we must be subjugated."

What did this entail? The loss of slaves, property, freedom, and the disruption of everything dear. Meanwhile, he felt the enemy was increasing his numbers by using both European soldiers and Southern slaves. The only answer, Cleburn felt, was using Black troops.

"It is a first principle with mankind that he who offers his life in defense of the State should receive from her in return his freedom and his happiness," Cleburn argued.

The South could be more effective in utilizing slaves because the South could give the Negro his own freedom and "secure it in his own homestead." He then continued:

> This program would knock away the main plank of the Yankee's program for continuing the war. What would they be fighting for? It will at one blow strip the enemy of foreign sympathy and assistance and transfer them to the South and take from his Negro army the only motive it could have to fight against the South.[33]

But to orthodox Southerners, this was heresy, and Davis knew it. Although Davis himself would eventually embrace these ideas (even then he may have been quietly sympathetic towards them), he felt this was too radical a step for the present. Believing that these ideas would only cause trouble in the South, he asked that the dispatch be kept private.[34]

Then came 1864 and all the setbacks it carried. In May, Grant began his hammering campaign, running up casualty figures higher than ever before which hampered the North dearly but cost the South even more as they could not replace the ever-increasing number of dead and wounded soldiers. The North, conscripting not only from their own population but from a tremendous influx of Europeans and ex-slaves, was able to send huge armies into the South. The Confederacy's conscription law was running out of available men while the losses were simply irreplaceable.

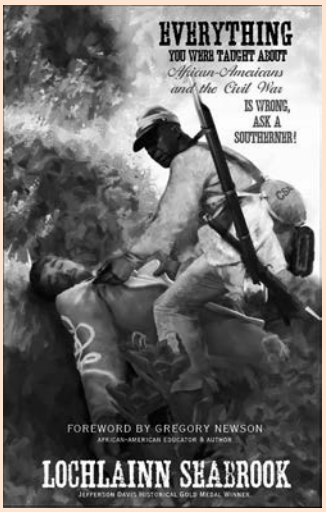
By summer 1864, Grant maneuvered south of the James River and began to tighten his grip on Petersburg. That September, Atlanta fell to Sherman's advance, and the remnants of the Confederate Army that tried to defend the city were trudging their way into Tennessee, tired of war and 25,000 men short. The Union strategy was summed up in the word "attrition."

Gen. Robert E. Lee wrote to President Davis in November explaining the dire circumstances Confederate forces were in:

> Grant will get every man he can, and 150,000 is the number generally assumed by Northern papers and reports. Unless we can obtain a reasonable approximation to his forces, I fear a great calamity will befall us. On last Thursday at Burgess's Mill, we had three brigades to oppose six divisions. On our left, two divisions to oppose two corps. The inequity is too great.[35]

Besides the military front, the people started voicing themselves openly, and the newspapers were taking sides. Arguments rivaling Cleburn's were now being espoused openly by the press. The Richmond *Enquirer*, one of the finest newspapers in the South and a strong supporter of the president, was the first to throw out the ball in the Richmond area by calling for the "purchase of 250,000 Negroes, present them with their freedom … and arm, equip, drill and fight them." The appeal was ended with the statement, "Virginia, after exhausting her Whites, will fight her Blacks through to the last man. She will be free at all costs."[36]

Although this suggestion was not new, seeing it in a Richmond newspaper raised a few eyebrows. London took notice and Edward Stanton would be sure to send copies to Grant.[37] Although the *Enquirer*'s position was supported by one other Virginia newspaper, the other Richmond papers would not hear of it. In Richmond, there were five daily newspapers watched closely in Europe as well as in America. They were the *Dispatch*, the *Enquirer*, the *Examiner*, the *Sentinel*, and the *Whig*. Of these, only the *Enquirer*



Everything You Were Taught About African-Americans and the Civil War Is Wrong—Ask a Southerner!

Genuine slavery was never practiced in the South. Jefferson Davis planned on abolishing slavery nearly a year before the Union. Lincoln intended the Emancipation Proclamation to be temporary. A thousand other little-known facts are presented by historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook, who divides his book into three sections: "African-Americans Before Lincoln's War," "African-Americans During Lincoln's War," and "African-Americans After Lincoln's War." Includes information on indigenous African slavery, White American slavery and the birth of Black American slavery in the North to Black Confederates, Black KKK members and the birth of abolition in the South—not the North. Much, much more! Softcover, 475 pages, #900, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4.

and the *Sentinel* were general supporters of Davis's policies at this stage of the war.

When the *Enquirer* published its editorial, it gave an air of respectability to the idea. Other papers in Lynchburg, Mobile, New Orleans and elsewhere that had been encouraging this sort of action for a year applauded loudly. One citizen in New Orleans wrote, "We are fighting for national independence and not slavery, and so, I think, believes Jefferson Davis."[38] Indeed, Davis did feel that way, but he acted cautiously in advancing such a proposition. There were others who felt the same way.

In October 1864, a governor's conference was held in Augusta, Georgia—Atlanta having been burned—and governors from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi attended. One of the resolutions passed was the "suggested use of slaves in public service."[39]

In addition, Gov. Henry W. Allen of Louisiana and Gov. William Smith of Virginia, both elected in January 1864, proposed even more radical ideas about liberation.[40] The proposal was not without opponents and, from all over the South, many tried to stop the spread of this heresy. The Lynchburg *Republican* of November 2, 1864, voiced it this way:

> The South went to war to defeat the design of the abolitionists and behold! In the midst of the war, we turn abolitionists ourselves. We went to war because the Federal Congress kept eternally meddling with our internal institutions … and now we propose to end the war by asking the Confederate Congress to do precisely what Lincoln proposes to do—free our Negroes and make them equals of the White man.[41]

But the opponents were to eventually lose. The proponents of Black soldiers, and the guarantee of emancipation that would follow, would not be stopped. Although their voices had just been organized, already they orchestrated powerfully. The seizing of their lands, the loss of their sons and sweethearts, the confiscation of their slaves and making them fight against their sons and sweethearts had given too much leverage to their arguments.[42]

THE TIDE BEGINS TO TURN

The South was undergoing a change this last winter of war. Most Southerners now cared only about getting rid of the Yankees and obtaining peace. Whatever was needed to accomplish these goals was all that mattered anymore. The slave-owning aristocracy, which found itself defending its policies against the Union before the war, now found itself having to defend its policies against those they persuaded to secede with them. Watching their grip on the situation loosened, they lashed out at this new breed of Confederate who would sacrifice their institution if the war called for it.[43] And the leader of the whole emancipation scheme, to them, was Jefferson Davis.

> Would France recognize the Confederacy if slavery were abolished there?

The president had spent much time pondering the situation. He had a secretary of state from the Louisiana sugar plantations, Judah P. Benjamin, who was strongly in favor of emancipation, and even had friends agitate the question for him. Because of his outspokenness, he was despised by many, but his influence on Davis was marked.[44,45] [See the July/August 2022 issue of TBR for an illuminating article on Judah Benjamin, who many have argued was a Rothschild agent.—Ed.]

The president, realizing time was short, decided to make some moves.[46] Carefully choosing his words in a speech to Congress on November 7, 1864, he started by asking for an increase in the number of slaves to be purchased for use as teamsters in the military. Then he asked for a "radical modification" in the way the government should approach these slaves. Heretofore they had been considered as property, but, as longer periods of labor were needed and many duties were hazardous, perhaps they should be considered as persons.

This being done, there should be some sort of reward for faithful service at war's end—say, emancipation? He advised against using slaves as soldiers for the present but stated, "Should the alternative ever be presented of subjugation or of the employment of the slave as a soldier, there seems no reason to doubt what should then be our decision."[47]

These lines, although slipped into a larger message about the state of the Southern Confederacy, were the sensitive ones. Now the pro-slavery people knew what Davis's position clearly was.

"We are perfectly sure that the president could never have designed to give his assent to so monstrous a proposition as this," stated the Richmond *Whig*.[48]

One of these concerns was that many felt the government was assuming the power to exterminate slavery simply by buying up slaves and freeing them.[49] The *Examiner* and the *Dispatch* attacked the president on these grounds. Ex-Gov. Robert Barnwell Rhett of South Carolina wrote, "There is not a word in the Constitution directly giving this power. It is claimed by inference—by construction—the very instrumentality which destroyed the Constitution of the United States."[50]

As 1864 was coming to a close, Davis, having chosen his course, made an important decision. Although this decision had little impact upon the outcome of the war, it pointed out the situation at which the president felt the Confederacy had arrived.

He called Duncan Kenner into his office. Convinced that now was the time for the mission, as Kenner previously suggested, Davis asked him

to be a commissioner. Davis then gave Kenner, in cipher, the credentials he would need in Europe. Finding no Southern ports open to him, Kenner finally departed by way of New York under an assumed name and arrived in Europe.

After making introductions to James Mason and John Slidell, the Confederate ambassadors to England and France, he sought an interview with the French emperor. Through an intermediary, Kenner asked a simple question: Would France recognize the Confederacy if slavery were abolished there? The emperor replied he would if England would also.

At this, Kenner, accompanied by Mason, went to London where they communicated indirectly with the prime minister who replied that, under no circumstances, would England recognize the Confederacy. A few weeks later, news arrived of Lee's surrender.[51]

Fortunately for Davis, other officials in the Confederacy were also at work to bring about the use of Black troops. Gov. William Smith of Virginia was at work trying to get the legislature to enact a law to that effect. Stating that liberty and independence were the primary goal for which they were fighting, he remarked, "Even if the result were to emancipate our slaves, there is not a man that would not cheerfully put the Negro into the army rather than become a slave himself to our hated and vindictive foe."[52]

But the Atlanta *Southern Confederacy* saw things differently. It said, "One speedy practical result of putting Negroes into the army would be the peopling of all the swamps of the South with runaway Negro deserters, trained in the use of firearms."[53]

The debate was in full swing now and, throughout the months of December and January, several resolutions calling for Black troops or emancipation or both were introduced into Congress. There, they were bitterly discussed and defeated.[54]

During those months, Gen. John Bell Hood's army was destroyed at Nashville and Cleburn was killed a month earlier. Sherman reached

The above artistic rendition shows Black troops operating in the swamps surrounding New Orleans, Louisiana, following the Union capture of the city on April 24, 1862. Black troops were commissioned to help maintain order and protect valuable buildings and other important infrastructure and military installations critical to the Union war effort. The illustration above was originally published in the March 7, 1863 issue of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. The newspaper wrote at the time: "Our artist has sent some sketches which illustrate, in a striking degree, some novel phases of life, both military and civil, which the present struggle is involved. The fact of Black regiments being actively employed is not an novelty, since they have been for some time part of the British military system, which, with its usual commonsense, avails itself of every aid in the pursuit of its objects. Our artist says that among the cypress swamps of Louisiana, Negro soldiers are invaluable, and accompanies his sketch of the pickets of the first Louisiana native troops, guarding the New Orleans, hope Eleusis and Great Western Railroad, with some remarks." The article added: "In this swamp in the wilderness [Black soldiers] are eminently useful. The melancholy solitude, with the spectral cypress trees, which seem to stand in silent despair, like nature's sentinels waving in the air wreathes of grey funereal moss, to warn all human beings of latent pestilence around, though unendurable to our soldiers of the North, seems an elysium to these sable soldiers, for the swampy forest has no horrors to them."

Wilmington after destroying large segments of Georgia and South Carolina. The Shenandoah Valley was devastated by Gen. Philip Sheridan and its food supply would not help Lee's army this winter. Grant's army solidified its grip on the Richmond-Petersburg front with an incredible base of supply at City Point. From there, his army was continually furnished with every conceivable item needed to prosecute the war, including men. With the spring, he would start hammering again, bleeding Lee's army to death. These were important months. They would be needed to train and equip Black troops if the Confederacy were to have them. Davis and Benjamin, with the growing support of some Richmond newspapers, tried to help the people see the urgency of the hour.

On February 6, 1865, the president spoke at a large town meeting in Richmond in a revival-type atmosphere. He delivered what some felt to be the "most remarkable speech" of his life. He called for everything to be laid on the altar of country and that "the true hope of the Confederacy lay in brave soldiers in sufficient numbers."[55]

Benjamin, always willing to free the slaves and put them in the army, spoke vehemently at the second meeting:

> I now ask, has any man the right to hold a bale of cotton from his country? (No! yells the crowd.) I say the same in regard to tobacco. Take all the cotton and tobacco and make it the basis of means, without which we cannot go on. (Applause) I want more. I want all the bacon—everything which can feed the soldiers—and I want it as a free gift to the country. Talk of rights! What right do the arrogant invaders leave you? I want another thing. War is a game that cannot be played without men. (Cheers) Where are the men? … Is it not a shame that men who have sacrificed all in our defense should not be reinforced by all the means in our power? Is it any time now for antiquated patriotism to argue a refusal to send them aid, be it White or Black?[56]

With enough public pressure, measures were introduced into the House of Representatives and the Senate inquiring into the expediency of allowing Black troops into the Confederate Army. The House bill was committed, but the Senate bill was defeated 13-3.[57]

LEE SPEAKS

There appeared to be only one hope for the liberals. If one man in the Confederacy, Gen. Robert E. Lee, whose opinion commanded more respect than any other, could be brought to side squarely with the Black soldier idea, perhaps the measure would pass.[58]

But Lee, although rumored to favor emancipation, was either silent, or those with whom he expressed his opinion were silent about it. The Charlottesville *Chronicle*, early in the winter, expressed the views of many when it stated, "When will he speak? Has he nothing to say? What does he think of our affairs? Should he speak, how the country would hang upon every word that fell from him!"[59]

Lee replied that he felt the measure necessary and that he felt Negroes would make good soldiers.

Finally, Lee allowed himself to become involved in probably the most controversial debate of his military career. Responding to Congressman Ethelbert Barksdale, a supporter of the bill who sought out Lee's opinion, the general replied that he felt the measure necessary and that he felt Negroes would make good soldiers. He also stated that those who served should be freed.[60]

This statement had a marked influence on most of the nation. Lee's views were carried in many parts of the South as authority for similar programs. Two days later, the House passed a bill authorizing the president to ask for and receive from slave owners such numbers of able-bodied slaves as he felt necessary to prosecute the war. Section 5 left the question on manumission up to the states.[61]

The Senate received the bill on March 8. After adding a provision stating that no more than 25% of the slaves between 18 and 45 should be called up, they passed it on March 13, 1865.[62] Davis signed it immediately and began steps to have it implemented.[63]

But Davis did not like the idea of the soldiers remaining slaves so, when he and the War Department implemented the plan, they "bootlegged" manumission into it. They simply added their own regulations to the bill's enforcement. One of those regulations was, "No slave will be accepted as a recruit unless with his own consent and with the approbation of his master by a written instrument conferring, as far as he may, the rights of a freedman."[64]

And it was done. All the struggle and toil of the past four years had finally come down to this, a denial of one of the major tenants of secession. A giant paradox had emerged. For one of the tenants by which many in the South justified slavery was that the institution was of divine origin and that the Black man was placed into this world to be a servant. They felt that the highest pinnacle of happiness and contentment was for him to be a slave. Yet, if this was so, how could he be offered an inferior reward for faithful service? But the war machine was demanding, even if sometimes illogical. In the end, many Southerners attributed small concern over the loss of slavery, feeling that there were more important things to fight about.[65]

The result of this bill was minimal, not due to inactivity or want of volunteers, but to shortness of time. When the word was circulated that Black volunteers would be needed

for service, interesting results followed. Joseph A. Mudd was working as an assistant surgeon at Howard's Grove Hospital in Richmond. In the three wards of the hospital, there were approximately 150 Blacks working. One of these constantly drew the suspicion of Mudd due to his constant avowals of patriotism.

One evening, the doctor accidentally heard that a meeting was to be held outside the hospital by these Black people and that this young man was to make a speech. Cautiously approaching the meeting so as not to be seen, Mudd and several others got close enough to overhear the young man speak, where, for half an hour, they listened to an "earnest plea for every man to enlist … and help to drive the ruthless invader from the sacred soil of Virginia."[66]

Commissions went out to various appointed officials throughout the South authorizing them to raise companies of Black troops and to send them to assembly stations where they would be sent to Richmond for training and to the front.[67] There appeared to be no real lack of recruits, the probable reason being the manumission clause Davis attached to the bill. At Jackson's Hospital, F.W. Hancock, the surgeon in charge, polled the Blacks working there and "60 out of 72 responded that they would go to the trenches and fight the enemy to the bitter end."[68]

Earlier, the *Examiner*, on February 15, reported that it had learned that the hospitals in Richmond carried a military fever and that many Blacks were organizing volunteer companies to "take the field against the Yankees."[69]

Ultimately there was no real need or effort made to conscript Blacks, even though Lee expressed a preference to it.[70] To some of the slaves who did not want to fight, being "volunteered" by their masters must have appeared like it. One man wrote Gov. Charles Clark of Mississippi that his slaves were "stampeding to conscription."[71] But, by and large, recruiting was as good as could be expected.

Two Books on Robert E. Lee

The Old Rebel: Robert E. Lee as He Was Seen by His Contemporaries

By Col. Lochlainn Seabrook. To aid us in better understanding the stunning power of Lee's life, Seabrook has gathered together nearly 400 footnoted entries by the general's 19th-century contemporaries, including both his admirers and his former Northern enemies. The book is divided into convenient chapters, covering everything from Lee's birth, childhood and family life, to his service in both the U.S. military and the Confederate States military as well as his time as president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). Personal notes and the Victorian illustrations lend historical context, helping make this edition an indispensable work for all those interested in Lincoln's War, authentic Confederate history and Southern culture. Softcover, 260 pages, #876, *$20.*

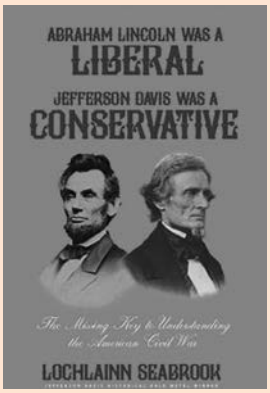
Robert E. Lee and the Southern Confederacy, 1807-1870

In 1897, Henry Alexander White penned this masterpiece on Robert E. Lee—before the era of political correctness. It has been compiled from a huge number of original sources—from the Library of Congress, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, the Virginia Historical Society, the Southern Historical Society and more. Chapters contain information on the earliest history of the Lee family in Virginia, his youth, education, marriage, time at West Point, the Mexican War, time on the frontier, the secession and slavery debate, the John Brown crisis, his withdrawal from the U.S. Army, his appointment as leader of the Confederate Army, and all the battles he fought. The book then details Lee's postwar career, focusing on his time as president of Washington College. Softcover, 467 pages, indexed, 41 illustrations, photos and maps, #883, *$26.*

ORDERING: Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Add $5 S&H for one or both books inside the U.S. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com.

A barracks was set up at Smith's factory on 21st and Cary Streets in Richmond. Black troops started coming in and soon were outfitted in new gray uniforms, whereby they quickly went out among their friends "making very good recruiting officers."[72] The men were commanded by Maj. Thomas Turner and drilled by Lt. Virginius Bossieux. To many, they were progressing well and, the *Examiner* wrote, "for the time they have been at it, as much aptness and proficiency was displayed as is usually shown by any White troops we have ever seen."[73] One of these companies was composed of 12 free Blacks and 23 slaves.[74]

Occasionally there were some mix-ups as Southerners tried to adjust to this new program. Two soldiers, Ned, a slave of J.H. Harwood, and Bob, a slave of Thomas Edmonds, were arrested on the morning of March 31, accused of being runaway slaves. They were returned to their company commander. In consequence, the *Whig*



Abraham Lincoln Was a Liberal, Jefferson Davis Was a Conservative

The Missing Key to Understanding the American Civil War

In this fascinating book, unreconstructed Southern historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook explains that, in the 1860s, the platforms of the two main political parties were the reverse of what they are today. At the time, big-government advocate Lincoln and the Republican Party were liberals, while small-government proponent Davis and the Democratic Party were conservatives. This fact transforms the Civil War from what pro-North writers assert was a battle over slavery, to what it really was: a massive contest between liberalism and conservatism. 600 notes and hundreds of eyewitness statements further establish what was well known up until the early 20th century. Profusely illustrated with photos and campaign posters, Seabrook's book covers the history of America's two-party system, and 58 quadrennial elections from Washington to Trump. Softcover, 246 pages, #840, *$19* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4. Purchase also online: www.BarnesReview.com.

stated, "being soldiers to all intents and purposes, they should be furnished with passes so as to walk the streets, if necessary, unmolested, and not be liable to arrest as runaways."[75]

In other states, recruitment had also begun. In Macon, Georgia, Pvt. James Nelson, released after 16 months in a Union prisoner of war camp, set up a recruiting station at their family store on Cherry Street. In the same city, one of Cleburn's old artillerists advertised for Black troops to help fill the depleted ranks of his battalion.[76] Letters authorizing men to raise Black companies were sent out to North and South Carolina, Florida, and Alabama.[77] Unfortunately for the South, most of these authorizations preceded the news of the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of Lee by only a week or less.

In general, the major problem Davis appeared to have with the program was finding sufficient recruiting officers. There were many, to be sure, but the chief problem appeared to be that most of the volunteers for this assignment just wanted to get away from the front.[78] Davis requested Lee present him with nominations on March 30 and received a last letter from him on April 2, 1865. Lee stated that he had submitted various names to Davis for the assignment but had difficulty in deciding who was suitable for the job. His closing message was startling to the president:

> I do not see how I can possibly help withdrawing from the city [Petersburg] to the north side of the Appomattox tonight. … I regret to be obliged to write such a hurried letter to your excellency, but I am in the presence of the enemy endeavoring to resist his advance.[79]

There were only seven more days of warfare on the northeastern front. Lee's position in front of Petersburg had been flanked at Five Forks and the whole line became untenable. Forced to retreat north of the Appomattox River, and then west toward Amelia Court House, he left instruction on the routes Davis might take to avoid capture.[80]

Davis left Richmond and plans were made to destroy or evacuate all the war materiel and supplies to keep them from falling into Union hands. Wagon trains were started on the road to Amelia Court House, many driven by Black teamsters who had been part of the Confederate Army since February 1864 when the army was permitted to take in Blacks for non-combat roles.

One such wagon train carried as an escort a detachment of Black soldiers, probably some of those recruited during the past two weeks in Richmond. During the first two or three days after the evacuation of Richmond, R.M. Doswell, a Virginia cavalryman carrying dispatches from Brig. Gen. Seth Barton, came across this wagon train and noted it was guarded by Black Confederate soldiers, a "singular sight."

As he watched, he observed some Union cavalry forming on the ridge to the rear of the train, apparently bent on capturing it. The Black Confederates immediately formed a line to counter the charge and, as the cavalry rode down on them, they opened fire, breaking up the attack. Impressed, Doswell prepared to ride down and inquire as to whose train it was. Before he did so, he observed the cavalry charge again, this time breaking up the defense and capturing the train and its guard.[81]

It will always be asked, what kind of troops would Black soldiers have made for the South? And it will probably have as many answers as the Confederates themselves gave. The above notation is the only recorded observation I have been able to find of Black troops in battle by themselves and, I suppose, it is only fitting that they gave a good account of themselves. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1. Bell, Wiley. *Southern Negroes, 1861-1865*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1938, p. 148.

2. Wilson, Calvin D. "Negroes Who Owned Slaves." *The Popular Science Monthly*, LXXXI, November 1912 as cited by Wiley, *Negroes*, p. 148.

3. Moore, Albert Burton. *Conscription and*

Conflict in the Confederacy. New York: Hillary House, 1963, p. 343.

4. Wiley, *Negroes*, p. 148.

5. *U.S. War Department*, *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1900, Ser. 4, Vol. III, p. 693. (Hereafter referred to as "O.R.")

6. Ibid.

7. Wesley, Charles H. "The Employment of Negroes as Soldiers in the Confederate Army." *Journal of Negro History IV*, July 1919, p. 243.

8. *Daily Picayune* (New Orleans). May 27, 1863, as cited by Wiley, *Negroes*, p. 148.

9. O.R., Ser. 1, Vol. XV, p. 559.

10. Lindsey, David. *Americans in Conflict*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1974, p. 138.

11. Wesley, "Negroes as Soldiers," p. 245.

12. *Charleston Mercury*. April 26, 1861, as cited by Wiley, *Negroes*, p. 148.

13. Wiley, *Negroes*, pp. 160-161.

14. Mudd, Joseph A. "The Confederate Negro." *The Confederate Veteran*, September 1915, p. 419.

15. Davis, William C. *The Battle of New Market*. Harrisburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 1993.

16. Battlefields of the South, II. p 64, as quoted by Wiley, *Negroes*, p. 161.

17. *Montgomery Weekly Mail*. September 2, 1863, as quoted by Durden, Robert F. *The Gray and the Black*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1972, p. 32.

18. O.R., Ser. 2, Vol. VI, pp. 17, 47.

19. Riasanovsky, Nicholas V. *A History of Russia*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1969, p. 411.

20. *Telegraph* (Macon Ga.). March 25-26, 1861, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, pp. 7-9.

21. O.R., Ser. 4, Vol. III, pp. 1009-10.

22. Gerteis, Louis S. *From Contraband to Freedom*. Westport: Greenwood Press Inc., 1973, p. 102.

23. Lindsey, *Americans in Conflict*, p. 139.

24. "Employment of Negroes in the Army." *Jackson Mississippian*, as quoted in the *Weekly Mail* (Montgomery, Ala.). September 9, 1863, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, pp. 29-30.

25. Ibid.

26. *Journal of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Virginia*, *Extra Session*. Richmond, 1864, pp. 166-172. A photostatic facsimile may be found in the Virginia State Library.

27. Harrison, Constance Cary. "Virginia Scenes in '61." *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, Vol. I, p. 160.

28. Kirke, Edmund (Pseudonym J.R. Gilmore). *Down in Tennessee and Back by Way of Richmond*. New York: 1864, pp. 269-81, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, pp. 69-72.

29. Ibid. p. 69.

30. Official correspondence from William L. Yancey and A. Dudley Mann to Robert Toombs. May 21,1861 in *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion*. Washington: Vols, 1895-1929, Ser.2, Vol. III, p. 216.

31. Official correspondence from Judah P. Benjamin to Henry Hotze. January 9, 1864, Ibid., pp. 993-94.

32. Owsley, Frank L. *King Cotton Diplomacy*. 1959, p. 532, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, pp. 148-49.

33. Buck, Irving A. *Cleburn and His Command*. Jackson: McCowat-Mercer Press Inc., 1959, pp. 188-200.

34. Ibid., p. 361.

35. Dowdy, Clifford and Manarin, Louis H. (eds.). *The Wartime Papers of Robert E. Lee*. Boston, 1961, p. 868, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, p.68.

36. *Richmond Enquirer*. October 6, 1864, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, p. 75.

37. Durden, *Gray and Black*, p. 75.

38. *Daily Picayune* (New Orleans). November 3, 1864, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, p. 80.

39. Ibid., pp. 99-100. Wiley in S*outhern Negroes*, p. 151, states they suggested using slaves as soldiers. Apparently, the governors could not quite bring themselves to this step.

40. Durden, *Gray and Black*, pp.74, 100.

41. *Republican* (Lynchburg, Va.). November 2, 1864, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, p. 93.

42. Gerteis, *Contraband*, p. 102.

43. Texas and South Carolina were the states where this "new breed" had considerable difficulty. The editorials from the *Charleston Mercury* and the *Galveston Tri-Weekly News*, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, point out the attitude in those states.

44. Moore, *Conscription and Conflict*, p. 348.

45. Durden, *Gray and Black*, p. 101.

46. O.R. Ser. 4, Vol. III, pp. 797-9.

47. Ibid.

48. *Richmond Whig*. November 9, 1864, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, pp. 109-110.

49. Ibid.

50. *Charleston Mercury*. November 19, 1864, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, pp. 113-117.

51. Owsley, Frank L. *King Cotton Diplomacy*. 1959, p. 532, as cited by Durden, *Gray and Black*, p. 149.

52. O.R. Ser. 4, Vol. III, pp. 914-915.

53. *Southern Confederacy* (Atlanta). January 20, 1865, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, pp. 156-158.

54. Wiley, *Southern Negroes*, p. 157.

55. *Richmond Enquirer*. February 9, 1865, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, pp. 188-190.

56. *Richmond Dispatch*. February 10, 1865, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, pp. 192-195.

57. Wiley, *Southern Negroes*, p.157.

58. It took only two days for a successful measure to be introduced into the House after Lee's views became known.

59. *Chronicle* (Charlottesville, Va.). November 1864, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, pp. 134-135.

60. McCabe Jr., James D. *Life and Campaigns of Robert E. Lee*. Atlanta: 1866, pp. 574-5, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, pp. 207-9.

61. O.R. Ser. 4, Vol. III, pp. 1161-2.

62. Ibid.

63. Wiley, *Southern Negroes*, p. 159.

64. O.R. Ser. 4, Vol. III, p. 1161.

65. Pollard, Edward A. *Life of Jefferson Davis*. Freeport: Books for Libraries Press, 1869, p. 455.

66. Mudd, *Confederate Negro*, p. 411.

67. O.R., Ser. 4, Vol. III, pp. 1193-4.

68. Ibid.

69. *Richmond Examiner*. February 15, 1865, as cited by Durden, *Gray and Black*, p. 270.

70. *Raleigh Confederate*, March 22, 1865, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, p. 272.

71. Wiley, *Southern Negroes*, pp. 159-160.

72. Ibid.

73. *Richmond Examiner*. March 27, 1865, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, pp. 274-5.

74. Wiley, *Southern Negroes*, p. 160.

75. *Richmond Whig*. March 31, 1865, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, p. 276.

76 .*Telegraph and Confederate* (Macon, Ga.). April 15 & 17, 1865, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, pp. 273-4.

77. O.R., Ser. 4, Vol. III, pp. 1,194-5.

78. Ibid. Ser. 1, Vol. XLVI, p. 1,356.

79. Dowdey and Manarin, *Papers*, p. 927-8, as quoted by Durden, *Gray and Black*, pp. 282-3.

80. Ibid.

81. Doswell, R.M. "Union Attack on Confederate Negroes." *The Confederate Veteran*, September 1915, p. 404.

David Doddridge currently lives in Wisconsin. He received a Bachelors Degree in History from Brigham Young University and did post graduate studies at UCLA and the University of Wisconsin. He retired after 21 years as a detective from the Los Angeles Police Department and then spent 17 years as a private investigator, mostly specializing in notable criminal cases. He also appeared weekly on a nationally syndicated radio show exposing "false flags" and historical inaccuracies. Today, he is a speaker for LEAP (Law Enforcement Action Network) and a substitute teacher at local high schools.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your mainstream television broadcasts.

✠ ✠ ✠

Boston Common Atrocity

A hideous abomination described as a piece of "modern art" (photos at right) was erected in the Boston Common of historic downtown Boston in mid-January in honor of Martin Luther King Jr., who led a march of more than 20,000 people from the city's historic Black neighborhood to the iconic park on April 23, 1965. Officially named "The Embrace," the modern memorial sculpture depicts a hug between King and his eventual wife, Coretta Scott, who he met in Boston while the two were at university. Designed by artist Hank Willis Thomas, the 20-foot-high bronze sculpture is prominently displayed in the historic park, a move that was celebrated by both the Black and Jewish community in the city. Jill Silverstein, a local synagogue board member who participated in a celebration march when the memorial was first publicly displayed, described the offensive sculpture as "a rekindling of our commitment to racial justice, equity and equality." Meanwhile, Imari K. Paris Jeffries, who leads Embrace Boston, the nonprofit organization that spearheaded the memorial, laughably described it as "Boston's Statue of Liberty."

Here is the new statue "honoring" Martin Luther King Jr. in Boston Common. To be fair, we show both sides of what some have called "the ugliest statue in America." From the back (right), it looks like Coretta Scott King is taking a chomp out of a 450-lb. sweet potato. Some says it's pornographic.

✠ ✠ ✠

Haverbeck Will Not Be Jailed

Ursula Haverbeck, the unbending 94-year-old German dissident Revisionist who has repeatedly been persecuted and prosecuted for violating Germany's Orwellian "Holocaust denial" laws, recently won a major victory in court. Despite being charged and convicted—once again—for thought crimes, the courageous elderly woman will not be incarcerated, a judge in Berlin ruled in late January. Following a rejection of a final appeal of her conviction, Haverbeck's tireless and principled lawyer, Wolfram Nahrath (who has assisted other thought criminals persecuted by the German state), convinced legal authorities that it would simply be abhorrent to jail a peaceful nonagenarian. Supporters of Haverbeck engaged in a coordinated and sustained protest campaign to raise awareness of her continued persecution by the tyrants enforcing Germany's dystopian thought and speech crime laws, which likely influenced the judge's decision to not jail the heroic German truthteller.

✠ ✠ ✠

Spaniard Banned in Germany

Isabel Peralta, a young Spanish dissident and National Socialist enthusiast, is facing a lifetime ban from entering Germany, despite never committing a crime in the country. In late October 2022, Peralta, while visiting the central German university town of Marburg, was detained by German authorities and served with legal papers forcing her to leave the country. In an apparent violation of the Schengen Agreement which guarantees freedom of travel for EU citizens in EU member states, Germany has moved to bar the unswerving Spanish nationalist activist from ever entering the country again. While Peralta has not violated any German laws, German authorities have nevertheless argued that she should be banned due to her connections to other nationalist organizations in Germany and Europe more broadly, insisting she poses a "national security" threat to the German government. Peralta was previously harassed by British authorities and faces various legal proceedings in Spain as a direct result of her activism and speaking engagements.

✠ ✠ ✠

More "Holocaust" Promotion

"The Book of Names of Holocaust Victims," developed by the Jerusalem-based Yad Vashem World Holocaust Remembrance Center, was displayed for roughly one month at the United Nations headquarters in New York City to commemorate the alleged "millions of victims of the Holocaust." The exhibition was opened at the UN building on January 26, one day prior to International Holocaust Remem-

brance Day, and ran until February 17, when it was once again relocated to Yad Vashem. The exhibit features the names of 4,800,000 purported victims of the Holocaust, along with other biographical information such as date of birth, hometown, and place of death. Several pages of the book are left blank to account for unidentified "Holocaust victims." The names contained in the book are sourced from a variety of places and have not been subjected to serious scholarly inquiry. Dani Dayan, a former consul general of Israel in New York and the current chairman of Yad Vashem, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the project is "one component of Yad Vashem's new strategic plan to improve and increase Holocaust remembrance in Israel and the world at a time when the number of survivors is dwindling and Holocaust denial and anti-Semitism are on the rise."

✠ ✠ ✠

Nobel Prize for Warmonger?

The increasingly partisan and biased Nobel Prize Committee, which awards the Nobel Peace Prize along with five other Nobel Prizes, will apparently consider NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg for the formerly prestigious Peace Prize, despite his organization's long history of antagonizing Russia and engaging in outrageous acts of military aggression in foreign lands based on a series of lies disseminated by the neocons running American foreign policy. Stoltenberg, a Norwegian politician who has served as NATO's secretary general since 2014, was nominated for the peace prize by a fellow Norwegian lawmaker Christian Tübring-Gedde, who ludicrously argued "Stoltenberg deserves the award for his exemplary work during the difficult period of the brutal invasion against Ukraine."

✠ ✠ ✠

Ukraine Is "Big Business"

While countless Ukrainian military men die on the battlefield and millions of civilians suffer with power outages, food shortages, and general mayhem and chaos, Ukraine's Jewish president, a darling of the Western political and media establishment, continues to make the rounds in European and American political and financial circles, demanding money and weapons while insisting there are big "business opportunities" for Western companies in Ukraine. During an address at the National Association of State Chambers in Florida in late January, President Zelensky told attendees that "everyone can become a big business by working with Ukraine, in all sectors: from weapons and defense to construction, from communication to agriculture, from transport to IT, from banks to medicine." He also bragged that Ukraine has "already managed to attract attention and have cooperation with such giants of international financial and investment world as Blackrock, JP Morgan and Goldman Sachs," as his countrymen fight and die in a senseless, entirely avoidable war with Russia.

✠ ✠ ✠

UAE Begins Holocaust Studies

The Unite Arab Emirates (UAE), a tiny Arab nation on the Arabian Peninsula with a coast on the Persian Gulf, will now mandate "Holocaust education" in its school curriculum, despite the country and its citizens having nothing at all to do with the purported Jewish Holocaust in Europe during WWII. The change in educational policy came roughly two years after the UAE, along with the Kingdom of Bahrain, signed the Abraham Accords, which normalized diplomatic relations between the Islamic countries and Israel. "Memorializing the victims of the Holocaust is crucial," Dr. Ali Al Nuaimi, who served as a mediator of the Abraham Accords for UAE, said. "Public figures failed to speak the truth because a political agenda hijacked their narrative, yet a tragedy on the scale of the Holocaust targets not only Jews, but humanity as a whole." The entire Western world has been poisoned and manipulated with endless "Holocaust education" for decades. Now, it appears the Arab world will follow suit.

A Pope's Confession

The late Pope Benedict XVI, one of the only popes to resign from his position in the history of the Catholic Church, reportedly published a book posthumously exposing the leadership of the modern Church, including current Pope Francis, who Benedict and other critics argue is promoting an anti-Christian, progressive agenda. Benedict, born Joseph Ratzinger in Bavaria, Germany on April 16, 1927, officially resigned on February 28, 2013. He passed on December 31, 2022, aged 95. In the bombshell revelations, reported shortly before TBR went to press, Benedict equated certain seminaries in Germany and the U.S. with "homosexual clubs" that operated "more or less openly and which clearly transformed the atmosphere in the seminaries." He also alleged pornography was rampant within the ranks of the seminaries and priestly hierarchy, creating a "climate in the seminary [that] could not help priestly formation." After resigning, he said he never wanted to publish anything during the remaining years of his life because "the fury of the circles against me in Germany is so strong that the appearance of my word immediately causes a murderous shouting from them."

SECRETS OF THE WILD WEST

Were some of America's most famous outlaws united in common cause by their membership in a secret society?

The great-great-grandson of Jesse James has a story to tell about some of America's most famous—and infamous—outlaws and their association with a powerful secret society.

By Clint Lacy

Anyone who grew up in Missouri understands that nearly everyone has a Jesse James story. Either they are somehow related, or they knew of one of his hideouts, or they were somehow connected with his posse—the list is endless. It is difficult to decipher what is true from what is legend, hearsay, or outright falsehood.

Of course, this phenomenon is not limited to Missouri, especially in the 21st century where information is more readily available and has become increasingly more accessible. As a result, a new generation of authors, researchers and modern-day treasure hunters have developed new theories about Jesse James, arguably America's most famous outlaw.

One of the most common themes among this new crop of authors is that Jesse James did not die in 1882 and, in fact, faked his own death. Among those who subscribe to this theory is Daniel J. Duke, the author of three books dealing with this topic, which include *Jesse James and the Lost Templar Treasure: Secret Diaries, Coded Maps, and the Knights of the Golden Circle* (published 2019), *The Mysterious Life and Faked Death of Jesse James: Based on Family Records, Forensic Evidence, and His Personal Journals* (published 2020), and *Secret History of the Wild, Wild West: Outlaws, Secret Societies, and the Hidden Agenda of the Elites* (published 2022).

Daniel J. Duke was born in 1967 in Austin, Texas, and is the great-great grandson of Wild West outlaw Jesse James. He grew up surrounded by stories of lost outlaw treasures and for more than two decades he has researched the mysteries involving his family, Freemasonry, and the Knights Templar.

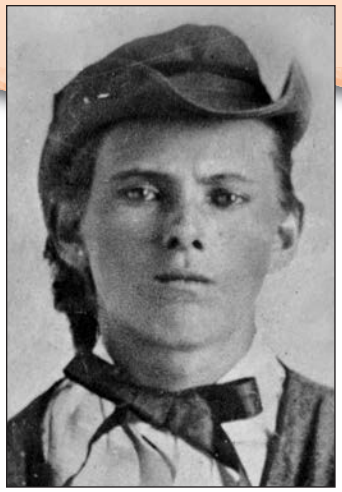
Duke claims he is the great-great-grandson of Jesse James. He is not the only one to make this claim. Once you start researching Jesse James, you quickly realize you are going down a rabbit hole with many different tunnels. Duke's story is one of those tunnels, but what makes this book interesting is that it is not only about Jesse James. It incorporates and addresses many other Old West outlaws, James's connection to them, and their exploits, agendas and connections to wider, secretive networks of power.

Duke asserts that Jesse did not die in St. Joseph, Missouri in 1882, and that he took the name of James L. Courtney and settled in Blevins, Texas, 22 miles south of Waco.

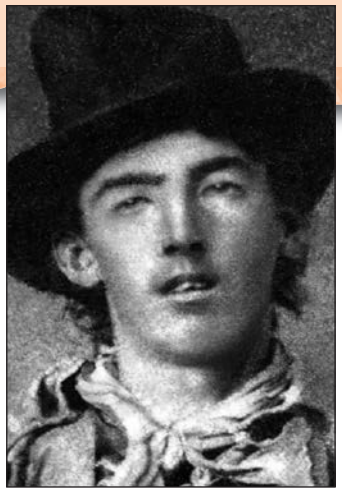
Duke also claims that there is a connection between his great-great-grandfather, James L. Courtney (who he believes was Jesse James), and William "Brushy Bill" Roberts (who claimed to be Billy the Kid), noting that he believes Billy the Kid also faked his own death in 1881, just prior to James's faked death eight months later in 1882.

While some insist that Jesse and his brother Frank's post-Civil War deeds were connected to a secret organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, Duke believes Jesse's post-war activities were instead more closely associated with the Knights Templar and Order of the Rosicrucian.

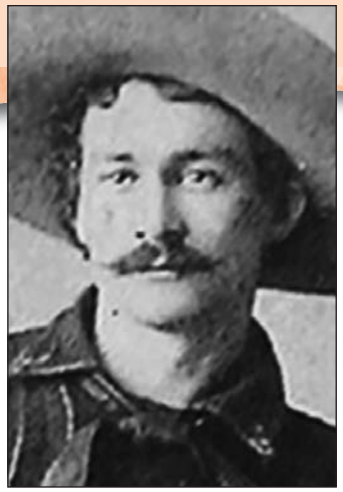
According to his research, Duke believes that Jesse, Billy the Kid, and Belle Starr all had ranches in Texas located within roughly 50 miles of one another, and that men such as Jesse, Billy the Kid, the Youngers, Joe Shaw and Rube and Jim Burrow would often congregate at Starr's



JESSE JAMES



BILLY THE KID



JOHNNY RINGO

BELLE STARR

Some of the Old West's most notorious outlaws, smugglers and, possibly, members of a secret network.

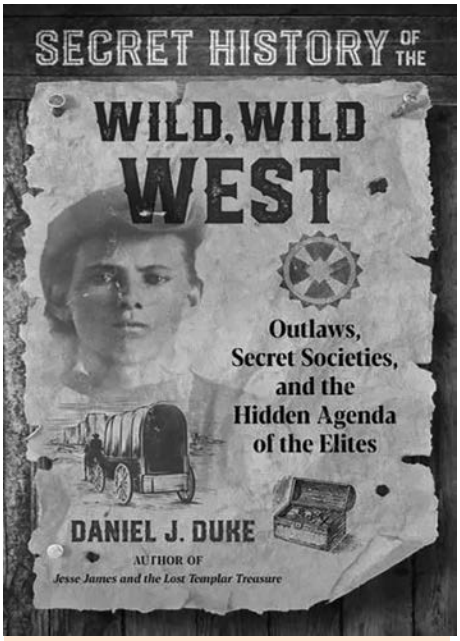
ranch near Clifton, Texas, where she was experienced in the art of "organizing, planning, and fencing for rustlers, thieves and bootleggers as well as harboring them from the law."

In addition to Duke's claim of Jesse's association with some of the most well-known outlaws of the Old West is the research conducted by Duke which, if true, reveals how James is related to some of the most well-known and powerful families in American history.

The list of people allegedly related to Jesse includes:

- Clyde Barrow, one half of the infamous Bonnie and Clyde crime duo;
- Billie Sol Estes, Texas businessman, conman, mobster and friend of President Lyndon Johnson;
- President Lyndon Johnson;
- President Harry S. Truman;
- R.E.B. Baylor, the namesake of Baylor University;
- Sheriff James Timberlake of Clay County, Missouri at the time of Jesse James's reported death;
- Missouri Governor Thomas Theodore Crittenden, who was governor at the time of James' reported death; and
- Police commissioner H.H. Craig, who was involved in the attempted capture of James.

Duke is not the first author or researcher to suggest that Jesse James faked his own death in 1882, but where he differs from his contemporaries is the motivation for James's outlaw activities.


SECRET HISTORY OF THE
WILD, WILD WEST
Outlaws, Secret Societies, and the Hidden Agenda of the Elites
DANIEL J. DUKE
AUTHOR OF
Jesse James and the Lost Templar Treasure

Daniel Duke's *Secret History of the Wild, Wild West* is available from TBR BOOKSTORE for $17 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in U.S.

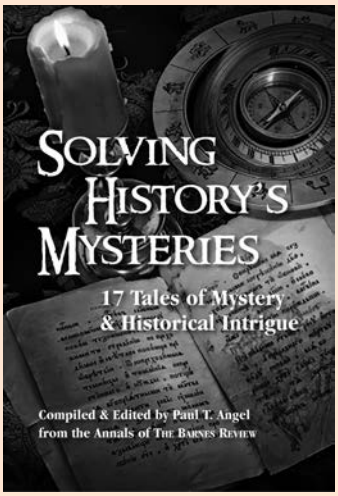
Some researchers believe that James was working on behalf of the Knights of the Golden Circle, a secret organization that was originally formed to promote the secession of the Southern states before the Civil War. After the war, it worked toward procuring funds to revive the Confederacy.

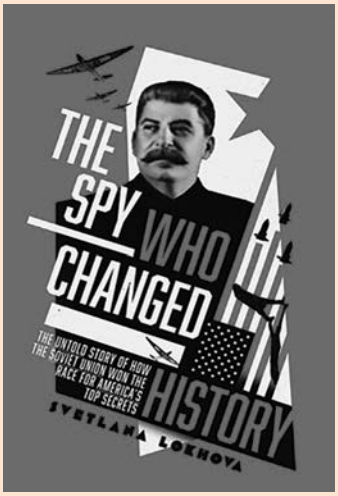
Duke, however, differs from his contemporaries in the sense that he believes that the treasure Jesse James was hiding was in fact ancient treasure that originated from the Knights Templar. Jesse and many of the outlaws of the Old West he was connected to, Duke says, belonged to the Free and Accepted Masonic fraternal organization. This order is said to have descended directly from the Knights Templar and, Duke alleges, helped protect Jesse from the law.

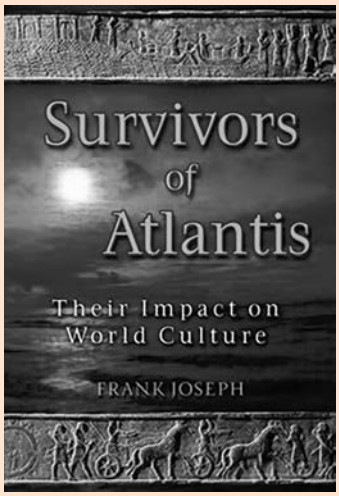
Included in *Secret History of the Wild, Wild West* are a list of 74 names and details about how these people are connected with Jesse. These names were gleaned from the diaries of James L. Courtney (the name assumed by Jesse following his faked death) from 1871-1876. This section of the book is a fascinating read in its own right.

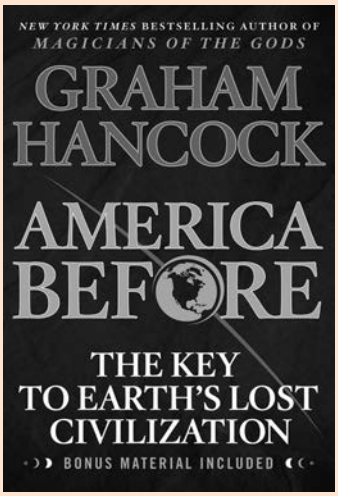
Whether or not you believe the most popular, accepted version of the history of Jesse James, or one of the numerous alternate theories about his mysterious life, Daniel J. Duke's *Secret History of the Wild, Wild West* is sure to be an interesting and entertaining take on this particular chapter of American history. ❖

CLINT LACY is a Missouri-based historian and the founder of Foothills Media. He is also the author of multiple books which you can find online. These include *A Truthseeker's Guide to False Flags*, *Blood in the Ozarks* and *The Rape of Delaware County*.


Solving History's Mysteries
17 Tales of Mystery & Historical Intrigue
Compiled & Edited by Paul T. Angel
from the Annals of The Barnes Review


The Spy Who Changed History
The Untold Story of How the Soviet Union Won the Race for America's Top Secrets
Svetlana Lokhova




New York Times Bestselling Author of Magicians of the Gods
Graham Hancock
America Before
The Key to Earth's Lost Civilization
Bonus Material Included

Great Books from TBR Book Club

Solving History's Mysteries: Volume One 17 Tales of Mystery & Historical Intrigue

A special collection of 17 tales of mystery and adventure compiled from the annals of TBR history magazine. Chapters discuss: What really caused the Chicago fire and the fires that tore across swaths of Michigan the same day; what killed the Dyatlov Pass adventurers; the volcanic eruption that nearly wiped out mankind; Glen Miller's mysterious death; the 1936 "Death Hike;" Heavener rune stone reveals fate of French explorer; the search for explorer Percy Fawcett; truth about Fort Pillow; Germany's WWII Antarctic mission; inexplicable out-of-place objects; how the bankers caused WWI; Axis POW escapes Allied captivity in North America; White slave of the Nootka; Masons on Oak Island; lost ancient inventions; Osage murder mystery; more. Softcover, 163 pages, #926, **$17**.

The Spy Who Changed History: The Untold Story of How the Soviet Union Stole America's Top Secrets

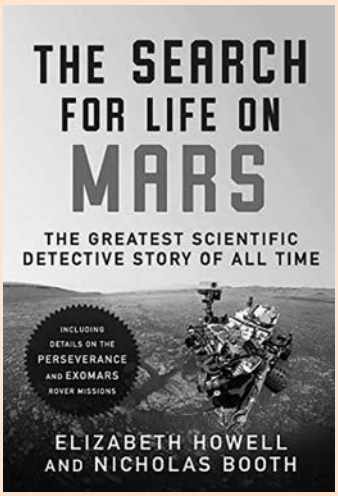
On the trail of Soviet infiltrator Stanislav Shumovsky, codenamed Agent Blériot, author Svetlana Lokhova takes the reader on a thrilling journey through Josef Stalin's most audacious intelligence operation. In September 1931, Soviet spy Stanislav Shumovsky walked down the gangplank of the SS *Europa* and into New York, concealed in a group of 65 Soviet students. Stalin had sent him to acquire U.S. secrets to help close the USSR's massive technology gap. The road to victory began in the classrooms and laboratories of MIT. Using information gleaned from this mission, the USSR transformed itself into a military powerhouse able to defeat Hitler's Germany. Then, in 1947, American innovation exfiltrated by Shumovsky made it possible to build and unveil the most advanced strategic bomber in the world. Later, other MIT-trained Soviet spies would acquire the secrets of the Manhattan Project. Lokhova takes the reader on a journey through Stalin's most audacious intelligence operation, piecing together every aspect of Shumovsky's life and character using information derived from American and Russian archives. It is a lesson for us all. Hardback, 496 pages, #947, **$30**.

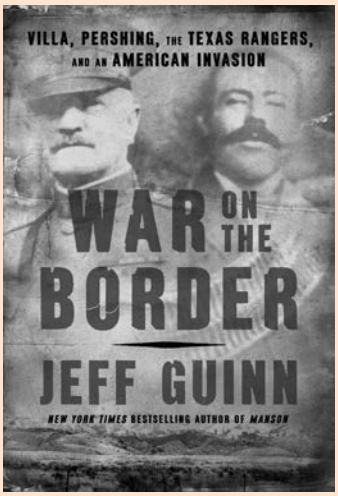
Survivors of Atlantis: Their Impact on World Culture

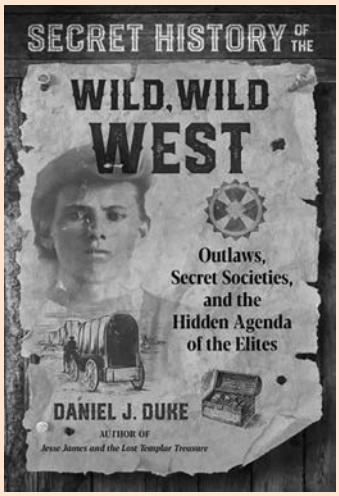
Ancient Indian tradition speaks of fair-skinned mariners who "dug out the shiny bones" of the Earth Mother. Plato, meanwhile, recorded that "Atlanteans" had an exceptionally high grade of copper no longer available in his time. Author Frank Joseph argues that the real copper miners were survivors of a great cataclysm and that the destruction of an advanced ancient culture by war and natural causes brought about the end of the Bronze Age. Survivors dispersed from their former empire into Europe, the Near East and North and South America. S*urvivors of Atlantis* provides an in-depth study of the four great cosmic catastrophes and how this quartet of natural disasters was followed by mass migrations recorded by the Incas, Kelts, Greeks and Aztecs. Where science meets mythology, a common thread is exposed: the legendary Atlantis. Softcover, 280 pages, #943, **$16**.

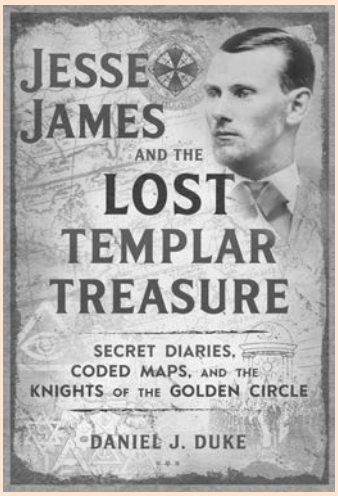
America Before: The Key to Earth's Lost Civilization

Was an advanced civilization lost to history in the global cataclysm that ended the last Ice Age? Bestselling author Graham Hancock has made it his life's work to find out. Hancock draws on the latest archaeological and DNA evidence to bring his quest to a stunning conclusion—one that could change the timeline of history. We've been taught that North and South America were empty of humans until around 13,000 years ago. New discoveries have radically reshaped this stale narrative. We now know that the Americas were peopled more than 130,000 years ago. Hancock's research takes us on a scientific journey from the Mississippi Valley to the Amazon rainforest and reveals that ancient "New World" cultures share a legacy of advanced knowledge and spiritual beliefs with supposedly unconnected "Old World" cultures. Have archaeologists focused for too long only on the Old World in their search for the origins of civilization? Hancock offers compelling proof from across the Americas that will make you wonder. Softcover, 608 pages, #949, **$20**.


THE SEARCH FOR LIFE ON MARS
THE GREATEST SCIENTIFIC DETECTIVE STORY OF ALL TIME
INCLUDING DETAILS ON THE PERSEVERANCE AND EXOMARS ROVER MISSIONS
ELIZABETH HOWELL AND NICHOLAS BOOTH


VILLA, PERSHING, THE TEXAS RANGERS, AND AN AMERICAN INVASION
WAR ON THE BORDER
JEFF GUINN
NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLING AUTHOR OF MANSON


SECRET HISTORY OF THE
WILD, WILD WEST
Outlaws, Secret Societies, and the Hidden Agenda of the Elites
DANIEL J. DUKE
AUTHOR OF
Jesse James and the Lost Templar Treasure



The Search for Life on Mars: The Greatest Detective Story of All Time

Mars is the most likely other habitat for life in our solar system. Now the Red Planet is coming under scrutiny as never before. New missions have been launched from the United States and China, and the ExoMars mission is scheduled for this year. This book recounts in full the greatest scientific detective story ever—the search for life and the efforts underway to find it on Mars. This is the definitive story of how life will be found somewhere and sometime this century. Based on more than 100 interviews with experts at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory and elsewhere, this is the one book on Mars you need to read. Softcover, 424 pages, #932, **$18**.

War on the Border: Villa, Pershing, the Texas Rangers & an American Invasion

Jeff Guinn tells the riveting narrative of Pancho Villa's bloody raid on a U.S. border town that sparked a violent conflict with the U.S.A. The "Punitive Expedition" was launched in retaliation under Gen. John J. Pershing and brought together the Army, National Guard and the Texas Rangers—who were little more than organized vigilantes at the time. Opposing this brigade was Pancho Villa, a guerrilla fighter who commanded a motley force of conscripts in Mexico. This was the first time the Army used autos and trucks, limited in value in Mexico, a country with no paved roads or gas stations. Curtiss Jenny airplanes did reconnaissance, another first. But, despite some bloody encounters, the expedition eventually withdrew without capturing Villa. Today, the U.S.-Mexico border remains as vexed and volatile as ever. Some "political correctness" here and there, but a valuable book. Hardback, 368 pages, #941, **$28**.

Secret History of the Wild, Wild West: Outlaws, Secret Societies & the Hidden Agenda of the Elites

Author Daniel J. Duke—the great-great-grandson of Jesse James—reveals that Jesse and other infamous outlaws were part of a larger organization, centuries old, that has affected U.S. history from the rural streets of early America to the highest levels of the government, with continuing influence today. Drawing on secret diaries, Duke unravels the hidden history of the Wild West to expose the outlaws, politicians and secret societies who were pulling strings behind the scenes. He examines Jesse's close ties with outlaws like Johnny Ringo, Jesse Evans and Billy the Kid. He demonstrates how Jesse faked his own death and lived out his life under an alias, and how Billy the Kid did the same. He also details how both Jesse and Billy continued their work for this nameless organization after their faked deaths. Also explores how Jesse was related, by blood or marriage, to powerful people in the Baylor family, Copperheads, Knights of the Golden Circle, Lyndon Johnson, Harry Truman and Billie Sol Estes. Exposing the secret agenda behind the outlaw gangs of the Wild West, Duke also reveals the secret war between the clandestine organization and its opposition that has been waged in the shadows for centuries. Softcover, 208 pages, #944, **$17**.

Jesse James & the Lost Templar Treasure: Secret Diaries, Coded Maps & the KGC

COMPANION BOOK to *The Secret History of the Wild, Wild West.* By Daniel J. Duke. Here is an amazing investigation into the lost treasures of Jesse James and the Knights of the Golden Circle and their connections to the Templars, Rosicrucians and the Founding Fathers. Explains how Jesse made maps using sacred geometry, gematria and esoteric symbols to hide treasures he was entrusted with and encode his maps. Provides instructions for using the encoding template to recover treasure and relics. Shows how the encoding template confirms the existence of treasures on Oak Island and Victorio Peak and can be traced to a 16th-century book containing a secret map of the New World. Duke reveals hidden treasures yet to be recovered. Softcover, 160 pages, #868, **$17**.

Ordering from TBR . . .

TBR subscribers may take 10% off prices above. Prices do not include shipping: Inside the U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 on orders from $100.01 to $200. Add $20 on orders from $200.01 to $300. Over $300, email Sales@BarnesReview.org or call 202-547-5586 for best S&H rates or for foreign shipping rates. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu., 8-4 ET. See also www.BarnesReview.com.

Persecuted Canadian Violinist, Activist Writes New Book About Experiences Battling Global Thought Police

Monika Schaefer's recently published book a tale of inspiration, guts

By John Friend

In June 2016, a little-known Canadian activist and former Green Party member released a short YouTube video that shocked the world and, ultimately, resulted in her harsh persecution at the hands of the German state. The video, titled *Sorry Mom, I Was Wrong About the Holocaust*, quickly went viral online, sparking debate, generating commentary, and awakening countless viewers to the reality that there are two entirely different and competing versions of the official WWII narrative, particularly when it comes to the purported Jewish Holocaust.

In the video, Monika Schaefer, the courageous woman behind its creation, first introduces herself before apologizing for reproaching her late mother for her and her generation's failure to stop Adolf Hitler and his regime from persecuting and systematically murdering the Jews of Europe.

"You should have done something!" Monika exclaimed to her mother at the time. "You must have known!"

While Monika was born and raised in Canada, both of her parents were from Germany, immigrating to Canada in the early 1950s. They lived in Germany during WWII while the alleged "Holocaust" was taking place.

Her mother listened to Monika's outrage and exasperation, replying simply—and truthfully—that they had never heard of any of the horror stories relating to the alleged Jewish Holocaust that became part of the official historical record following the war.

MONIKA SCHAEFER
Story of hope, perseverance.

"We just did not know," Monika's mother innocently explained. "We did not hear about anything like that."

Monika then notes in the video apology that she now understands why her mother did not know about any of these fantastical tales of mass murder, torture, and barbaric persecution of the Jews during WWII, an anti-German narrative that had been implanted in her mind since childhood by Hollywood, the mass media, and the educational and political establishment. Monika's mother did not know about any of this because, as Monika began to discover beginning in 2014, these sorts of things simply did not happen.

The official "Holocaust" narrative, it turns out, "is the biggest and most pernicious and persistent lie in all of history," Monika noted in the video apology to her late mother. "Everything has been turned upside down on its head!"

"A whole generation (or more) of German children were caused to despise their parents' generation, even if they did not despise their own parents personally," Monika recently told this writer. "This ethos affected their family relationships deeply. It all contributed to the contrived 'generation gap.'"

Monika concluded the video by encouraging viewers to consult Revisionist video documentaries dissecting the purported "Holocaust" story and the official historical narrative of WWII. Suffice it to say, the video apology was a smashing success, and was shared and reuploaded on YouTube and similar video sharing sites as well as Facebook, Twitter, and other social media platforms. Supporters around the world quickly translated the video

into other languages, including Spanish, French, and Russian.

INSTANT RESPONSE

Almost immediately, commenters on YouTube and other social media platforms began noting how Monika's story resonated so deeply with them, as they had had similar experiences with their families.

"People began relating their own stories that mirrored mine, with regards to them having blamed their parents, then years later awakening to the truth, often too late to apologize to their parents—just like in my case—too late to apologize to them in person," Monika explained in a recent interview. "This story was repeated over and over, and so it really struck a chord."

Unsurprisingly, despite the video's popularity and straightforward presentation, the social media censors quickly went to work "cancelling" the video for "hate speech" and "denying the Holocaust." Now, the video is only available on alternative video sharing sites that are dedicated to free speech and open debate, such as BitChute. Monika and her brother Alfred later faced extreme persecution by German authorities, including jail terms, with Alfred only having been released in July 2022 after serving almost exactly four years in prison, much of it in solitary confinement.

BOOK PUBLISHED

Monika has now written and published a book also titled *Sorry Mom, I Was Wrong About the Holocaust*, with a subtitle *The Trials and Tribulations of the Schaefer Siblings*. The book is part memoir, part autobiography, and part expose of the persecution and absurd legal proceedings experienced by both her and her brother Alfred. Published by The Barnes Review, the book is currently available from the TBR Book Club for $25 (subscribers may take 10% off the list price).

Didi, Monika's mother, watches Monika's brothers Lothar and Alfred while Etuangat, the family's guide and helper while they lived in Pangnirtung on Baffin Island in Nunavut, Canada, brings in a block of frozen snow to melt in a barrel for fresh water. Monika's family moved to the eastern Arctic region of Pangnirtung on Baffin Island in the 1950s after her father was stationed there on assignment as a doctor. While Monika was not yet born, the family's experience in Canada's frigid northern region made lasting impressions on the family. The family home "was often a welcoming place for visitors from the north," and the family "purchased many beautiful Inuit soapstone carvings as well as other artifacts."

The book, published in late 2022, is essentially Monika's version of not only her awakening to the Revisionist message of WWII and many other so-called "conspiracy theories," but also her life story and experience dealing with publicly addressing some of the most taboo topics in society, along with all the backlash that comes with such an endeavor. The book is extremely accessible, easy to digest, and simply written.

"It is not a technical book, it does not set out to 'convert' anyone, although it might just do that anyway," Monika told this writer. "It is merely the personal experience of one woman who was just going along living a normal life, trying to do her best, and then—wham! She broke a taboo and her life changed!"

Her brother Alfred, himself a well-spoken and dedicated activist and truthteller, played a key role in not only her awakening, but her activism.

"Without Alfred, I would have never gone down this whole journey," Monika told this writer. "I wouldn't have made that video. He had the equipment, and he was already making videos, and so when I told him that I wish I could apologize to mom for the things I said to her as a teenager, he immediately recognized the significance of that."

BOOK RESONATES

Like the video, the book resonates and appeals to the average Westerner in a way that is perhaps unique when it comes to presenting Revisionist arguments to the public. The reader is left with a very positive impression of Monika, as the presentation and narrative of the book comes across as very genuine and honest, highlighting and expounding upon real-world experiences.

The points and perspectives that Revisionists and their supporters like Monika make about WWII and the so-called "Holocaust" are entirely legitimate, scholarly assessments of history that are simply suppressed and demonized by the enforcers of political correctness and official historiography. If and when an average, "normal" person hears and entertains the Revisionist perspective, it generally makes perfect sense, and they are able to logically and rationally overcome the emotional barriers put in place by a lifetime of insidious, exploitative propaganda. The video and book were and remain so powerful because Monika addresses these controversial topics in a way that appeals to, rather than alienates, an average person.

"If 'normal' people were exposed to facts and logic without first having their psyche primed to respond to the weaponized language around this issue in a Pavlovian way, then they could analyze the evidence and come to a sensible conclusion," Monika told this writer. "But there have been decades of psychological warfare conducted against us, for which the end result is an inability for many people to even dare to look into this, lest they themselves be labelled crazy and all those other weaponized words. Instead, the automatic reaction to 'Holocaust denier' is that this is an evil person. That is what must be overcome."

> The victim of a ritual defamation campaign has violated a particular taboo in some way.

RITUAL DEFAMATION

Monika also addresses an important, yet little noted concept called ritual defamation that she has quickly become an expert in. An entire chapter is devoted to ritual defamation, including lengthy commentaries and explanations of just how Monika was subjected to ritual defamation in her community following the release of the original video.

The concept of ritual defamation is perhaps best explained by Laird Wilcox, an American political researcher and writer. In 1990, Wilcox wrote a timeless article explaining the concept in great detail. Titled "The Practice of Ritual Defamation: How Values, Opinions and Beliefs are Controlled in Democratic Societies," a version of the article appears in Monika's book, preceded and followed by her commentary.

Defamation is defined as "the destruction or attempted destruction of reputation, status, character or standing in the community of a person or group of persons by wrongful, unfair, or malicious speech or publication." Wilcox notes that ritual defamation is not necessarily "ritualistic" because "it neither follows any prescribed religious or mystical doctrine nor is it embraced in any particular scripture." It is ritualistic because "it follows a predictable, stereotyped pattern that embraces a number of elements as in a ritual."

The victim of a ritual defamation campaign "must have violated a particular taboo in some way," according to Wilcox, "usually by expressing or identifying with a forbidden attitude, opinion, or belief." In Monika's case, her open denunciation and refutation of the official "Holocaust" story was the taboo that was violated.

A taboo is basically anything that is not socially acceptable to say, mention, or do, enforced through social shaming and negative social repercussions.

"The best example of a strict taboo in our present day is to question the 'Holocaust,'" Monika accurately noted. "That is what ritual defamation is all about—preventing people from breaking taboos. And in modern Western societies, questioning or disputing the official 'Holocaust' is the greatest taboo out there."

Monika explained that her interest in discussing ritual defamation and her direct experience with it, which is outlined and detailed at length in the book, is "because it is important to understand why it is done—precisely so that 'normal' people don't even begin to think the issue through,

whatever issue the targeted person is being ritually defamed over."

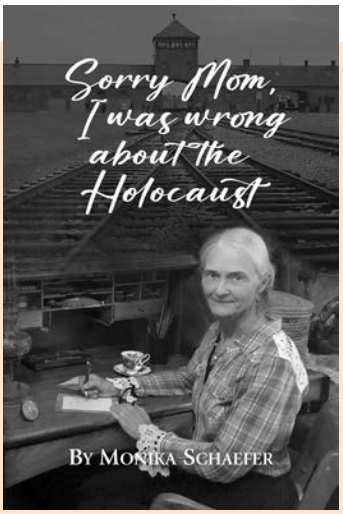
She also noted that ritual defamation is "a very powerful tool for social control," before explaining that "if we understand it, and if we see through it, see it for what it really is, then it loses its power."

Monika further elaborated:

> This thing called "ritual defamation" is clearly one of the weapons of our opponents. The circumstances of my life provided the perfect set of ingredients for them to unleash that weapon upon me with full force.
>
> Living in a small town for decades, being well-known in the community, wearing many different hats so to speak, I was what they referred to as a "community leader." So, when I did this "forbidden" thing upon releasing my video, I started to become intimately familiar with ritual defamation, something I had never heard of before.
>
> Now I am an "expert" on it. In a way, it is quite entertaining and laughable, except that it has such serious consequences, the main one being the control of people's behavior. That is the ultimate objective: to control the people by controlling their thinking and behavior.

While many praised her video upon its initial release, expressing admiration for her courage and honesty, many more attacked her, slandering her with lies, personal insults, and even threats. Many of her former friends, colleagues, and acquaintances were shocked and outraged after discovering the video, including many in her local community. In the book, Monika explained that long-time close friends "with whom I had shared precious times over the years, immediately terminated our friendship by email."

In his essay on ritual defamation, Wilcox explains that the key "method of attack in a ritual defamation is to assail the character of the victim, and never to offer more than a perfunctory challenge to the particular attitudes, opinions or beliefs expressed or implied," which perfectly describes Monika's experience. Almost no one was



Sorry Mom, I Was Wrong About the Holocaust

The Trials & Tribulations of the Schaefer Siblings

By Monika Schaefer

In the early 1950s, Otto Schaefer and Editha Schmilinsky emigrated from Germany to Canada. They met, fell in love, married and soon had children. I am one of those children. My mother and father were proud of their heritage, though they were told again and again they should not be. Germans were brutes, warmongers and responsible for "the Holocaust." We children were also taught this in school. It was reiterated in every movie or TV program we saw. I wholeheartedly believed that our people were responsible for the greatest crimes in history. I said to my mother, "Why didn't you, your friends, your folk, your family, why didn't you do something to stop these bad things from happening? Stop Hitler and stop these death camps? You should have done something! You must have known!" My mother told me she didn't know. She added that nobody knew. They only learned about it afterwards. By the time I understood the nature of the post-war "re-education" program, my parents had passed away. I wrote a cathartic posthumous letter and made a short video entitled *Sorry Mom, I Was Wrong About the Holocaust*, as my research had definitively proven to my satisfaction that the real story about World War II, Adolf Hitler and the events we now know as "the Holocaust" did not match what we were taught in school. That video went viral and triggered a surreal odyssey that ended up with my brother Alfred and I spending years in German prisons for our thoughts and words. This book recounts that saga.

Softcover, 304 pages, #955, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box, 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or order online at www.BarnesReview.com.

interested in engaging in an honest debate or dialogue with her regarding her political and historical views. Rather, hysterical condemnation, outrage, slanders, and threats characterized the response from many in her community and on social media platforms across Canada.

Monika explained to this writer that her biggest takeaway from the experience overall is that the masses' "lack of substance on the subject matter proves that you are right."

"They attack personally on every level, rather than contest your views," she continued. "The ferociousness of the attack combined with their unwillingness to debate or even talk about the subject itself, proves it is 100% about social control. Not only is it a form of 'punishment' for having gone against the orthodox narrative, but it is an extremely effective method of dissuading anyone else from publicly advocating for you or for your viewpoints, even if some people quietly support you. Those people are afraid to show any support at all, lest they also be attacked."

All of this only serves to reinforce "the notion that you are a lone nutcase," Monika stated. "That in turn becomes a reinforcement of the orthodox narrative. Round and round it goes, this amplification and perpetuation of the officially sanctioned narrative."

She offered advice to others who may experience ritual defamation for challenging societal taboos:

> Stand up tall, and I mean this literally. Face people with a smile and with confidence. It takes energy, but you will be well rewarded for this. Know in your heart that their behavior proves you right; know also that you have many friends—perhaps just not locally or vocally.

GREEN PARTY ACTIVISM

Yet another important aspect of Monika's book is the detailing of her background and experience in the environmental activist movement, including her active participation in the Green Party of Canada and career working as a park warden in Canada's National Parks.

"Like so many others, my role in the environmental movement came out of a desire to protect what I loved—nature," Monika told this writer. "But also like so many others, I did not understand that the environmental movement has been co-opted by organized Jewry as a tool to bring about their communist one-world government."

In an interview, she highlighted in particular the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, commonly known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio De Janeiro in 1992. At the time, it was billed as the largest gathering of world leaders specifically tasked with pursuing economic development that would protect the environment.

Monika remains convinced that progress is being made in our quest for historical truth.

"We were led to believe by the mainstream media that the gathering was an important step towards saving the environment," Monika explained. "Little did I know that Agenda 21, which was agreed upon and signed by 178 nations of the world at that conference, was basically a communist manifesto. Canadian Maurice Strong was the secretary general of that gathering, and he unashamedly advocated for the redistribution of wealth, population control, behavioral and social engineering and class warfare as means to 'save the environment,' a meaningless slogan and propaganda term used by the far-left fanatics operating under the guise of protecting the environment."

Monika also provides extensive coverage of her involvement with and ultimate disillusionment from the Green Party of Canada, an interesting experience to say the least. She described the Green Party as "the worst of all the parties, in that they are purely communist, but with nice-looking packaging."

"That is why I like to call it the Watermelon Party," Monika explained, which is also the title of one of the chapters in the book. "They are green on the outside, red on the inside."

PROGRESS BEING MADE

Monika remains convinced that progress is being made in our quest for historical truth and justice to prevail in our world. Many more people now understand the reality that the official "Holocaust" story is simply not true than even 10 or 20 years ago, Monika argued.

"We are living in historical times," she told this writer. "As Alfred says, it is a great time to be alive! He is right. We need all hands on deck now, as it is do-or-die time. This is not a spectator sport. If you are looking for a leader, you might just look in the mirror."

Monika has certainly played an important role in this massive worldwide "awakening," so to speak. Her video and now her book are useful tools in helping spread the Revisionist message, written and produced by one of the most genuine and honest activists this writer has come across.

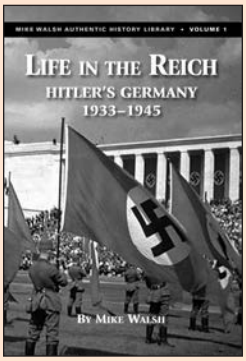
Considering the outrageous persecution experienced by both Monika and Alfred, not to mention the truly absurd and unjust "legal proceedings" detailed in the book, the reader will no doubt experience shock and indignation. The overall story, however, is inspiring, uplifting, and rejuvenating, and will certainly help others learn the truth about our world and history.

"We are heading into tumultuous times, but the greater the number of people who wake up to what is really going on around them, the better we will come through these trying times," Monika concluded. ❖

NOTE: See the ad on page 53 of this issue to order your copy of Monika's new book.

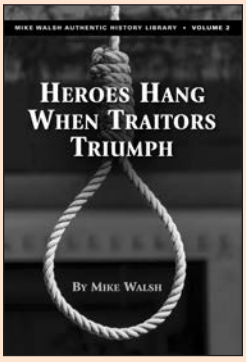
Books from Historian Mike Walsh Rescued from the Memory Hole!

Life in the Reich: Hitler's Germany—1933–1945



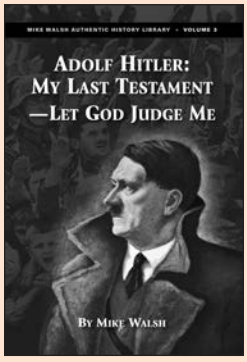
By Mike Walsh. The standard of living and quality of life in Hitler's Third Reich was far superior to elsewhere in the developed world. Ordinary German workers enjoyed a lifestyle previously reserved for the upper classes of the West. Hitler's Germany led the world in fashion, medicine, cinema, lifestyle, manufacturing, transport infrastructure, public facilities, cutting-edge science, healthcare and education. For good reason, the Germans were the cheeriest people on Earth. The claim that this was achieved through investment in militarism is absurd. Despite being war economies, the debt-ridden U.S. and European Union suffer the collapse of their infrastructure whilst their indebted populations live a hand-to-mouth existence. Prosperity in the Reich set an example that damns the hideous failures of the mutually supportive capitalist and communist systems. A taboo topic for media and palace publishers, *Life in the Reich* by Mike Walsh was removed by Amazon because it dared to show Hitler's Germany as it was and not as the propagandists would have us believe it was. Mainstream media and court publishers consider this a taboo topic because they don't want you to know in case you draw the right conclusions. Softcover, 120 pages, #960, **$18**.

Heroes Hang When Traitors Triumph: Martyrs of World War II



By Mike Walsh. Character assassination inevitably follows a defeat in war. Had peace terms with National Socialist Germany been equitable, it is likely that non-German figures since denigrated would be more accurately portrayed by modern media. Had Hitler's Germany defeated the forces of the British, Soviet and American empires, then one can presume London's Whitehall would be Adolf Hitler Esplanade whilst Hyde Park would have been renamed Lawrence of Arabia Park. Norway's monuments would celebrate Vidkun Quisling and the revered writer Knut Hamsun. Romania would pay tribute to Corneliu Codreanu whilst in Ireland, Britain and New York, instead of statues to Lenin, the name of Irish-American William Joyce might be affixed to great shopping malls. Few people hate these figures as they simply do not know them. *Hang when Traitors Triumph* gives a different perspective of such vilified foes. Its author reminds us that victors' propaganda turns saints into sinners. Here are the spin-free true stories of men who set examples of great courage and fortitude for the best reasons yet have had their reputations defiled by fake history. Softcover, 115 pages, #961, **$20**.

Adolf Hitler: My Last Testament—Let God Judge Me



By Mike Walsh. Adolf Hitler said he was dumbfounded as "an enormous human dragon slowly uncoiled itself before me." The young laborer's description of a protest march calling for work and bread perhaps inspired Hitler to join the revolt against the oppression of the working class. Whatever challenges Germany faced, the highly decorated war veteran would not blame the Jews, for he had earlier remarked that anti-Semitism was repugnant. There is much that is enigmatic about this individual drawn from the great masses of humanity to become nearly as popular as any religious figure. No other leader in history has achieved more in uniting social classes across frontiers and inspiring those of various religions and races. So far, an estimated 750,000 book titles have been published on The Third Reich. Hitler's *Mein Kampf* is more widely read today than ever before. Yet, few books actually record the rise of the Third Reich in Adolf Hitler's own words. Drawn from his speeches and media interviews *My Last Testament* is Hitler's self-assessment, but it also includes personal observations about the Führer from many others as well. As such, it is an invaluable first-hand source of information for scholars of the period. Softcover, 195 pages, #962, **$25**.

ORDERING: Order these books from THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. S&H not included. Inside the U.S. Add $5 S&H for one or two books. Add $10 S&H for all three. Outrageous international S&H forces us to add $32 per book for destinations outside the U.S. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET.

The Vatican, the Rothschilds, and Usury: A Paradox—Part 1

By Antonius J. Patrick

INTRODUCTION

The Second Vatican Council's (1962-65) document *Nostra aetate* "officially" changed the relationship between Catholics and Jews where the Church was no longer obliged to evangelize (seek to convert) Jews, but to look on them as "elder brothers."[1] This change had been the result of increasing Jewish pressure on the Church's hierarchy to downplay the role of the Jews in Christ's crucifixion, shifting blame entirely to the Romans and to label the Gospel of St. John—who was an eyewitness of the deicide—as "anti-Semitic."[2]

Although not a strictly religious matter, long before Vatican II, the Church began to interact with Jews, with one of the most notable instances coming in the 19th century when the Vatican contracted with the House of Rothschild for loans. This surprised and scandalized many at the time since it went against centuries of papal condemnations of financial dealings with Jews and many other regulations governing interactions between Catholics and Jews.

The Vatican's deal with the Rothschilds came, in part, because of the destruction brought about by the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars which saw the Church lose a tremendous amount of wealth and land. None of the property which was taken was returned during Napoleon's

MAYER AMSCHEL ROTHSCHILD
Founder of a banking dynasty.

reign despite his restoration of much of the aristocracy's lands. The Vatican fared no better after the Congress of Vienna in 1815, despite that agreement being brokered by a supposed Catholic statesman, Klemens von Metternich. The confiscation of its wealth and property left the Church in dire financial straits. It thus turned to the Rothschilds.

By the latter half of the 19th century, the Church went beyond being a mere recipient of loans and began to invest in banks and established a number of its own in Italy which issued financial instruments. While usury no longer received ecclesiastical censure, which in effect vindicated those (including a number of saints) who argued against its prohibition, usury still rankled some churchmen and lay intellectuals at the time and into the 20th century. Although they tried to make exceptions to its practice and categorize whether a loan was "productive" or "unproductive," usury was still seen as a great social scourge.

What most have missed and what the Church has failed to condemn has been the rise and ultimate domination of central banking which institutionalized the insidious and immoral (counterfeiting) practice of fractional-reserve banking. The real culprit for reoccurring financial chaos, falling living standards, the proliferation and destructiveness of wars, the massive social engineering schemes conducted by governments, and the breakdown in traditional Christian values and morality has not been usury, but central banking which can create money and credit, almost limitless, out of thin air.

HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD

What would become the infamous House of Rothschild began rather humbly in Frankfurt, Germany, with one of the earliest refences to the family in 1619. The Rothschilds were small-scale merchants and money changers, a necessity for businessmen—either Jew or Gentile—at the time to conduct trade as there were a number of currencies and monies in circulation.

The patriarch of the 19th century financial titan, whose sons would become so influential in European

Members of the Swiss Guard, protectors of the pope and Vatican, march past the Vatican Bank in Rome.

political affairs, was Mayer Amschel Rothschild, born in 1743. It was Mayer's connection with William IX, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel and one of the richest princes in all of Europe, that provided the springboard for the dynasty that was to follow.[3] A considerable amount of William IX's wealth was accumulated by his father who supplied the British with mercenaries during the American Revolution.

Mayer worked in his father's mercantile enterprise where he concentrated in rare coins and money exchange. He took a post with the Jewish banking house of Oppenheim in Hanover furthering his experience in finance. In about 1760, he returned to Frankfurt to start his own firm.

Prior to his work with Oppenheim, Mayer studied for the rabbinate and, throughout his life, was a devoted follower of the blasphemous Talmud.[4]

A biographer of Mayer noted the following:

> At heart a scholar. … he lacked utterly the instinct for gain, the cupidity, the pugnacity and the flair of the salesman. A mild, kindly, rather shy man, he took "No" for an answer too readily, was prone to be upset by rebuffs, hated competition and ran away from a fight. He would have made an admirable rabbi and had he but had the connections he would have been a successful court Jew.[5]

A "court Jew" refers to courts and princes which employed Jews to conduct financial affairs such as the charging of interest and other financial transactions which were prohibited or frowned upon by Church authorities.

The recitation and praying of the Talmud was a daily duty for Mayer and his wife, Guetele. "Mayer would take down a tome of the Talmud, and while he hummed the sacred words she would sit beside him knitting and mending," the biographer noted.[6] Till his dying day, he remained a devoted Jew and his faith would accompany him to the next life:

> On the Day of Atonement (September 16, 1812) he insisted, despite the warnings of his physician and the solicitous objections of his family, on fasting the full twenty-four hours and on spending the entire day kneeling in prayer at the synagogue. … He was buried in the ancient Jewish cemetery, of his birthplace, aged sixty-eight years and seven months.[7]

While his sons would make the name Rothschild known throughout the world, it was their father who was the inspiration and set the stage for their incredible success:

> Mayer Amschel Rothschild had labored and striven and brought forth sons, and now the time had come for him to take permanent leave, but the firm of M.A. Rothschild

The Zionists

Zionist Wall Street

Here is an updated reprint of the classic book by Judge George Washington Armstrong that discusses the history of the Jews and their control of international finance. Includes sections on the Talmud, the Protocols, Federal Reserve System, the League of Nations, WWI, President Wilson, Theodor Herzl, Kaiser Wilhelm, the sultan of Turkey, Baron Rothschild of Paris, Franklin Delano Roosevelt—portrayed as a traitor, the war criminals of Pearl Harbor, the Morgenthau-Zionist hate program, the Marshall and Levitski plans. Also includes the entire text of Armstrong's famous and honest book of nearly 100 pages entitled *Zionist Wall Street.* Softcover, 250 pages, #765, *$18* plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. See form at the back of this issue to order or call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET. You may also purchase this and other great books online at www.BarnesReview.com.

> & Sons was going forward. … A bare dozen years ago he had been a small tradesman and money-changer, with modest capital, credit and prospects. … No one knew better than he how much of this extraordinary growth was owing to his remarkable sons. Still, it was on his foundation they had built.[8]

While Mayer's sons were not as fervent about their religion as their father, the senior Rothchild's devotion to his faith had a significant impact on his sons' development and how they conducted themselves with the world at large. Despite pressure to convert to Christianity, which would make life in their financial dealings better for them, the brothers remained "resolutely Jewish" and "role models" in their adherence to the faith. Carl Rothschild, in response to hearing of the conversion of Hanover Jews wrote, "I am a Jew in the depths in my heart."[9]

Carl's opposition to conversion extended to intermarriage between Jews and Gentiles:

> I could marry the richest and most beautiful girl in Berlin; but I am not going to marry her for all the world because here in Berlin, if [one is] not converted [then] one has a converted brother or sister-in-law. … We have made our fortune as Jews and we want nothing to do with such people. … I prefer not to mix with the *meshumed* [converted] families.[10]

In all, Mayer had ten children, five daughters and five sons. Although he did not leave out his daughters or their husbands in his will, he did make it clear that only his sons could run the financial affairs of the company. Before he died, the sons had taken over the financial affairs of the business and relocated themselves in Europe's important cities:

- Amschel (Anselm) 1773-1855, named after father, head of Frankfurt banking house
- Salomon, 1774-1855, based in Vienna
- Nathan, 1777-1836, based in London
- Carl, 1788-1855, established banking house in Naples
- James, 1792-1868, based in France, secured first Vatican loan

The sons leveraged Mayer's connection with Prince William IX and began to make in-roads into the courts and financial markets of Europe. Their success began "in the first place to the financial genius of Nathan Mayer Rothschild, and secondly in large measure to the settlement of the five brothers in the European capitals, which enabled them to issue loans simultaneously."[11] Their banking establishments worked in unison with each other, and they adopted similar business practices:

> [T]heir determination never to deal with unsuccessful persons; their use of the surest information and the most reliable instruments; and prompt action after obtaining such information.[12]

Just as critical:

> They did not aim at excessive profits, nor did they put 'all their eggs in one basket;' they drew back in time if an enterprise was not promising, selling quickly, if necessary even at a loss, on the principle that the first loss is the best; and they were almost the first to make use of journalistic methods to arouse the interest of the public in their loans.[13]

Another key to their phenomenal growth, which their sympathetic biographers and historians of the family often gloss over, is that they kept a second set of books which the authorities, over the years, sought to discover but never could.[14] This, and their willingness to engage in risky business ventures such as circumventing Napoleon's draconian continental trade embargo, made the Rothschilds incredibly wealthy.

While they had a number of financial endeavors, "by lending to governments—or by speculating in existing government bonds—the Rothschilds made a very large part of their colossal fortune."[15] It has been estimated that "by the 1820s the Roth-

schilds were already the most important source of government loans for Britain, Prussia, Austria, Russia, France, and Naples."[16] The system they established between the brothers' banking houses became the framework for the modern international money and currency exchange order. The Rothschilds' banks were not separate entities, but, in effect, the first multinational bank with separate branches.

Instrumental in maintaining their dominant position in the government debt market, the Rothschilds cultivated close ties with heads of states, ministers, and officials which kept them informed of any policy changes, impending wars, military operations, or financial changes that might have either a positive or negative effect on bond valuations. And, as they became more influential, the Rothschilds were able to press for more liberal policies toward their fellow Jews.

James Rothschild, in a letter to his brother Nathan in 1831, said, "I am constantly consulted about everything" and "as he later claimed to Countess Nesselrode, he really did see the King [of France], his ministers and the principal ambassadors on an almost daily basis." Nathan, too, had access to important diplomats such as Talleyrand, Esterházy and Bülow.[17]

Besides the facilitation of public debt and the intimate relationships they maintained with governments, the Rothschilds also provided personal loans to a number of the key movers-and-shakers of European politics which further cemented their financial position. One of these was Metternich. He tacitly approved the lifting of restrictions on the Jews in Frankfurt from the urging of Amschel Rothschild. Because of this, the Austrian prince received a hefty loan from the brothers.[18]

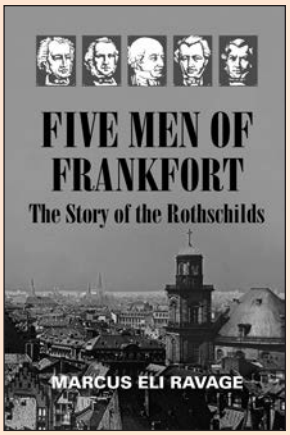
Earlier, Metternich was instrumental in Salomon Rothschild of Vienna being awarded the hereditary title of *Freiherr* (Baron) by Emperor Francis II. The relationship between the banking family and the Austrian prince lasted throughout the latter's lifetime and was not one-sided. "So close did the Rothschilds feel to Metternich that in the letters the brothers wrote one another, they referred to him as 'uncle,'" notes one historian.[19]

While the Rothschilds' business acumen cannot be denied, it would probably never have been possible had it not been for the financial and political environment of the world in which they lived. Europe had exhausted itself after the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars as a new political and monetary system was in the process of replacing the last vestiges of feudalism. The restored governments' taxing, spending and debt policies led to an increase in state power over society. Moreover, the various governments' reliance on debt and the rise of central banking led to reoccurring booms and busts, economic stagnation, rampant inflation, currency devaluations, collapse, and the debt financing of wars which are now part of the fabric of Western life. The Rothschilds, as Jews have done throughout their history, took advantage of the financial system of the day, exploiting crisis after crisis.[20]

It must also be remembered that not only the Rothschilds, but nearly all Jews had a "competitive advantage" over Gentiles in money and banking since Jews in many areas were prohibited from owning land outside the ghetto or entering the trades. They thus had to concentrate on other fields of endeavor. Since the prohibition on usury did not apply to the Jews, those seeking loans, mostly the aristocracy, contracted or employed Jews directly to conduct their financial transactions and could, thus, get around the usury ban. As Europe's agrarian economy gave way to industrialization and commercialization (ironically, because agriculture got more efficient), banking and finance took on greater emphasis.

ROTHSCHILD LOANS

Investigations of the Catholic Church by mainstream historians are, to say the least, largely negative. Since the Church is hierarchical and male dominated (by divine decree)



Five Men of Frankfort: The Story of the Rothschilds

By Marcus Eli Ravage. This biography, written by a leading Jewish historian, pulls no punches in telling the true story of the banking dynasty, once known as the "financiers of nations." Cutting through all the myths, *Five Men of Frankfort* reveals how the four Rothschild sons spread throughout Europe—to London, Paris, Vienna and Naples, to set up a banking network that inaugurated the system of moving money internationally through simultaneous deposits and withdrawals. This study reveals in detail the double-cross of Napoleon's France—which saw the Rothschilds finance the British army in Spain by literally smuggling the cash across France into Iberia using their secret network. British indebtedness to the Rothschilds for their help in defeating Napoleon was then exploited by getting the British government to persuade the other nations of Europe—including the Austrian, Prussian and Russian governments—to start using the Rothschilds as bankers and as the providers of their national loans and debt. The Rothschilds effectively blackmailed their way into being granted nobility status by the Austrian and British heads of state. This new edition has three appendices added that reveal the full extent of the Rothschild business empire to the present day. Softcover, 340 pages, #920, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge.

Pope Gregory XVI, above, accepted the first Rothschild loan in 1832, shortly after entering the Vatican as pope the previous year. The Church's finances were in poor shape at the time, largely as a result of the Napoleonic wars.

its structure is the antithesis of the current democratic, egalitarian, and effeminate age.

Since WWII, it has also been taken to task for its supposed lack of diligence in the protection of Jews from the "genocidal" actions of Adolf Hitler's regime.[21] Popes, in particular, have incurred the wrath of criticism, especially those of the 19th century as they tried to defend doctrine from the rising tide of liberalism both inside and outside of the Church, which included loosening its policies toward the Jews.

The negative bias has spilled over into the financial field since the Church, in most analysts' eyes, was slow in coming around to the new money and banking practices of the 19th century. Such a viewpoint is only partially correct. While it eventually changed its position on usury, it was leery, as were some of its leading lay intellectuals of the time, to the growing power of central banks.

The devastation that ensued from the French Revolution and the wars that followed left the Church in a perilous condition financially. Yet, historians do not emphasis this enough and blame the Vatican's financial woes on antiquated accounting and financial practices. This backdrop must be kept in mind when the Vatican agreed to accept money from the Rothschilds.

In contrast to the official narrative on Catholic/Jewish relations, the facts often get in the way. While the Rothschilds complained of persecution of the Jews and their confinement to the ghetto, in one critical episode, the Church came to their aid. During Napoleon's reign, revolutionary forces sought to investigate the Rothschilds' finances. However, Archbishop Carl von Dalberg of Frankfurt alerted the brothers of the impending search and possible seizure which allowed them to hide their important paperwork and wealth and, thus, avoid confiscation and possible imprisonment.[22]

FIRST VATICAN LOAN

The first Rothschild loan to the Vatican came in 1832 during the Pontificate of Gregory XVI (1831-1846).[23] The loan was necessitated because of the Vatican's dismal financial condition which never recovered from the Napoleonic wars, the unfavorable terms set down by the Congress of Vienna, and its own chaotic accounting and budgetary practices. Worse, the revolution of 1830 and the ones which came in its wake included unrest in the Papal States which further drained the Vatican's treasury.

"[T]his was not helped," writes John Pollard, "by the political instability experienced by the Papal States in the Restoration period. As in many post-Napoleonic states in Europe after 1815, Italy, and especially the Papal States, saw the development of strong opposition to the system of restored, virtually absolute monarchy, which rulers had great difficulty keeping

under control, despite the generous use of censorship, secret police and prison sentences for political activities."[24]

The disturbances were the start of the eventual overthrow and capture of the Papal States and the establishment of a "republican" Italy in 1871. The philosophy which inspired the French revolutionaries was the same held by the 19th century Italian revolutionaries: anti-monarchial, anti-clerical, egalitarian, and democratic.

Two years before the loan was made, the previous pope, Pius VIII, issued *Datum in audientia* which abolished all ecclesiastical penalties for usury. This, no doubt, made it easier for Gregory XVI to contract with the Rothschilds. The last papal document concerning usury prior to *Datum in audientia* was Benedict XIV's encyclical *On Usury and Other Dishonest Profit*. While it condemned usury, it made exceptions for the charging on loans, as a number of previous documents had made. Its explanation of what represented legitimate profit, however, left a number of churchmen confused.

Prior to contracting with the Rothschilds, the Vatican sought out loans from other financial outlets, but found no interest since most of the lenders were concerned about the Vatican's chaotic bookkeeping and budgetary practices. It must be remembered that some of the popes in the Middle Ages acquired loans from Jewish lenders since the Jews were not under any legal restrictions in lending as were Christians.

The loan ($40,000) was negotiated by James de Rothschild of the Paris banking house. James would become the "papal banker" and, "until 1859, was the chief financial support and agent of the Papacy."[25]

After the loan was secured, Pope Gregory XVI awarded Carl Rothschild (head of the Naples branch) the ribbon and star of the newly created order of St. George and Carl was allowed to kiss the pope's hand rather than his feet as was customary. The pope's action "led to much malicious murmuring about a pope putting himself in the debt of a Jew" among some of the faithful.[26]

WILLIAM IX
Rothschild springboard.

An Austrian commentator, Baron Kübeck, blasted the pope for his action:

> His Holiness receives a member of the House of Rothschild, and with heavenly forbearance the representative of Jesus Christ on earth decorates a descendant of the people that allowed Christ to be put to death, with the ribbon and star of a newly founded order of St. George, and in return allows his hand instead of his foot to be kissed. And still Rothschild refuses to become a Christian.[27]

The loan was made in the hope that the pope would lift restrictions on the Jews in the Papal States. The campaign to get concessions from the popes by the banking family continued throughout the 19th century and culminated with the liberation of the Jews with the liquidation of the Papal States.

To be continued. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1. A growing number of Catholics believe Vatican II to be an "Anti-council" whose documents contain all sorts of heresies. Many also consider the popes since the Council as "illegitimate" since they all adhere to and promote its teachings.
2. De Poncins, Leon. *Judaism and the Vatican: An Attempt at Spiritual Subversion*. Trans. by Timothy Tindal-Robertson, Palmdale, CA: Christian Book Club of America, 1967. Reprinted 1999.
3. See the full entry of "Rothschild" on JewishEncyclopedia.com.
4. Ravage, Marcus Eli. *Five Men of Frankfort: The Story of the Rothschilds*. Ostara Publications, 2019.
5. Ibid., p. 20.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid., pp. 123-124.
8. Ibid., pp. 124-125.
9. Ferguson, Niall. *The House of Rothschild: Money's Prophets, Vol. 1*. New York: Penguin Books, 1998, p. 166.
10. Ibid., pp. 166-167.
11. See the full entry of "Rothschild" on JewishEncyclopedia.com.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. Ravage, *op. cit.*, p. 88.
15. Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p. 3.
16. Kertzer, David I. *The Popes Against the Jews: The Vatican's Role in the Rise of Modern Anti-Semitism*. New York: Vintage Books, p. 80.
17. Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p. 236.
18. Ibid., p. 158.
19. Kertzer, *op. cit.*, p. 80.
20. A more recent example was the plundering of Russia by Jewish oligarchs after the collapse of the Soviet Union in the 1990s.
21. Gerald Posner's, *God's Bankers: A History of Money and Power at the Vatican*, New York: Simon & Schuster Paperbacks, 2015 and Kertzer, *The Popes Against the Jews*, are just two examples.
22. Ravage, *op. cit.*, pp. 87-88.
23. Kertzer, *op. cit.*, p. 80.
24. Pollard, John F. *Money and the Rise of the Modern Papacy: Financing the Vatican, 1850-1950*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005, p. 26.
25. Ibid.
26. Kertzer, *op. cit.*, p. 80.
27. Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p. 204.

Antonius J. Patrick is the pen name of a scholar living in the Washington, D.C. area. Patrick has written many articles over the years for TBR. To find out more, check the back of each November/December issue of TBR for a full author and subject index. This essay is dedicated to Thomas De Vio, Cardinal Cajetan (1469-1534).

Did Russian Scientists Discover A Lost City in the Eastern Atlantic?

Soviet submariners may have inadvertently discovered 'Atlantis'

By Frank Joseph

Fifty-three years ago, steel leviathans silently stalked each other with nuclear-warhead torpedoes in the dark depths of the North Atlantic Ocean. More than once, their near miss encounters almost transformed the Cold War into a hot one. Unofficial accusations of submarines on both sides deliberately sunk with all hands on board are still debated, more than five decades later.

Into this fearsome arena and uncertain time stealthily cruised the *Moskovsky Universitet*, ostensibly a research ship, as her scholarly name was meant to suggest. But the name was part of her deception. Only 178 feet long and capable of just 11.2 knots (12.9 mph), the seven-year-old former commercial vessel wallowed awkwardly in the sea swells in the autumn of 1970. Nearest landfall was 265 miles away at Portugal's Cape St. Vincent, Europe's westernmost tip. Africa lay 342 miles to the southeast, and the Rock of Gibraltar stood another 31 miles due east. To the 41 men aboard, the waters they entered seemed excessively remote.

Their purpose, according to Russian officials, "was to study the sandbanks in the shallow waters of the Mediterranean Sea and of the Atlantic Ocean not far from northwest Africa. On board the ship, as part of the team, were geologists and [marine] biologists. The origin, structure and [animal] population of the sandbanks, the peaks of underwater mountains and of the shallows comprised the main scientific interest of the specialists."[2]

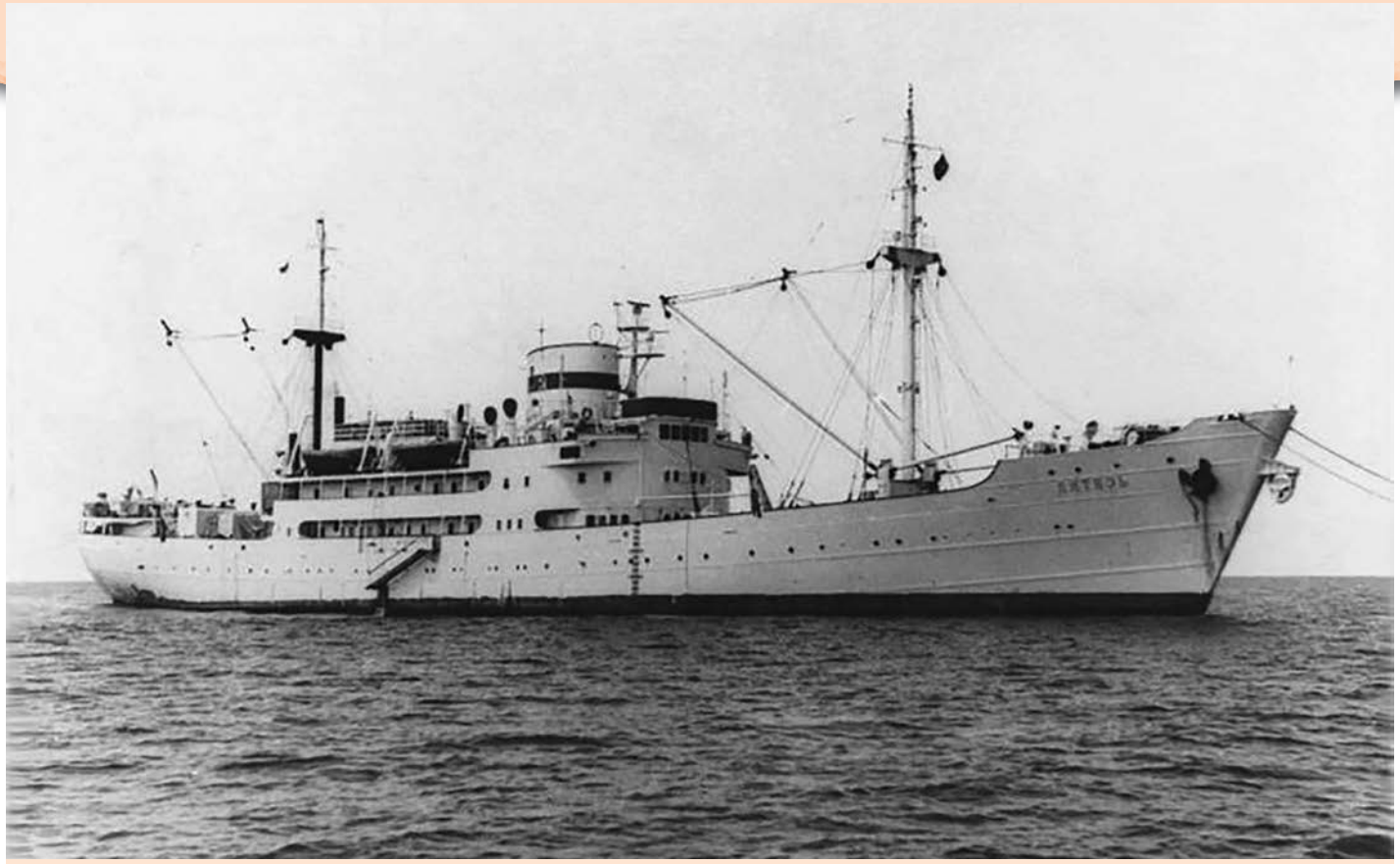
Oceanographer Vladimir Ivanovitch Marakuyev was the first scientist aboard the *Moskovsky Universitet* to recognize ancient cultural ruins at the Ampère Seamount.

But their "scientific interest" disguised covert operations. Among the "specialists" deep inside the 922-ton Soviet Academy of Sciences' vessel were Red Navy personnel operating state-of-the-art detection instruments for monitoring America's underwater fleet. They suspected that a strategically located, flat-topped, sunken mountain offered natural opportunities for the installation of an enemy submarine base: the guyot's uppermost portions were less than 200 feet beneath the surface of the water (a guyot is an underwater volcanic mountain with a flat top). Soviet officials had been alerted to the site's possible military significance the previous decade, when the RV *Vema* from New York's Lamont Geological Observatory had been observed prowling the vicinity.

Electronic scanning by *Moskovsky Universitet* radio engineers picked up no transmissions associated with the Ampère Seamount. However, side-scan sonar did reveal possible construction features there, so a submersible "still camera" with directional capabilities went over the side.

A report in *Znanie-Sila* ("Knowledge is Power"), a Soviet-era magazine, told how "lighting equipment and special cameras were lowered to a depth of three and a half meters above the bottom [of the seamount's summit]. After which the lights were switched on, and a series of photographs were taken using a simple, automatic device," with each series taking roughly an hour to complete.[3]

The resulting several hundred



After her accidental discovery of an archaeological site beneath the surface of the Atlantic Ocean, in 1970, the Soviet "research" vessel *Moskovsky Universitet* was renamed the *Vityaz*.

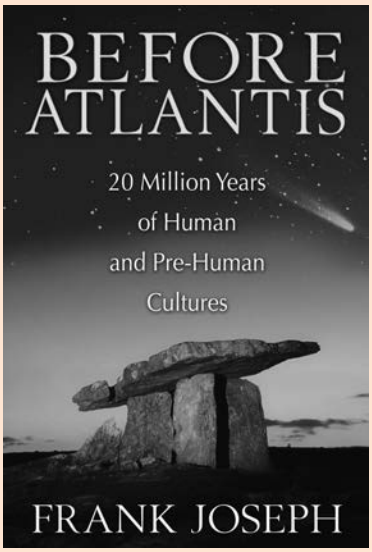
images were assembled into a comprehensive panorama of the sub-surface mountaintop by a specialist in underwater photography from the USSR Institute of Oceanography, Vladimir Ivanovitch Marakuyev.

"While still on the expedition, when I had developed the photographs and made the first prints," he said, "I realized that I never had seen anything like this before. The Institute of Oceanography of the USSR has a huge archive of underwater photographs that have been taken on countless expeditions over many years in all parts of the world's oceans. We also have copies of many thousands of photographs taken by our American colleagues. Nowhere have I seen anything so close to traces of the life and activity of man in places which could once have been dry land."[4]

Marakuyev was referring to a sunken stonewall of cut and fitted blocks mostly covered by weeds and mud, part of its top sections protruding five feet above the silt layer. Comparative analysis determined that the unobscured section was "slightly longer" and 30 inches wide.

Dr. Alexander Gorodnitsky, the world-class Russian geologist who identified prehistoric, man-made structures in the eastern Atlantic Ocean.

"On the first photograph," observed Alexander Nesterenko, director of the Fleet Department of the Institute of Oceanography, "we can see this wall on the left side of the photograph. Stone blocks on the upper edge of the mass are clearly visible. Taking into account the foreshortening of the photograph and the height of the wall, it is curious to examine more closely the strip of vertical masonry. Although the lens was pointing almost vertically downward, areas of masonry can be seen quite clearly. One can count five such areas, and, if one takes into account the deformation of scale caused by the nearness of the lens to the object, one may suggest that the masonry blocks of the wall are about 29.5 inches. The masonry



Before Atlantis

20 Million Years of Human and Pre-Human Cultures

Exploring emerging and suppressed evidence from archaeology, anthropology and biology, Frank Joseph challenges conventional theories of evolution, the age of humanity, the origins of civilization and the purpose of megaliths around the world. He reveals 20-million-year-old quartzite tools discovered in the remains of extinct fauna and other evidence of ancient pre-human cultures from which we are not descended. He traces the genesis of modern human civilization to Indonesia and the central Pacific 75,000 years ago, launched by a catastrophic volcanic eruption that abruptly reduced humanity from 2 million to a few thousand individuals worldwide. Examining the profound similarities of megaliths around the world, the author explains how these precisely placed monuments were built by spiritual and technologically sophisticated Neolithic builders—a transoceanic civilization nearly destroyed by global cataclysm. Softcover, 336 pages, #907, *$20* minus 10% plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4. You may also order online at TBR Bookstore at www.BarnesReview.com.

blocks are clearly visible on both sides of the wall. Seaweed is visible on all the photographs, thick, reddish brown in color."[5]

"Specialists who've looked at it," added Andrei Aksyonov, deputy director of the Institute of Oceanography at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, "say it's a typical wall from antiquity."[6]

Other photographs revealed broad, smooth pavement-like areas, plus the tops of regularly spaced stone steps suggesting a grand staircase.

"On an area over which lava has flowed can be seen something that appears to descend by three steps," Aksyonov noted. "If one counts the upper and barely visible lower edges, in all we can see five steps. They are broken down, of course, and overgrown with glass-like sponges."

He stated that the structures "once stood on the surface of land, above sea level. The catastrophic earthquake in Lisbon, in 1755, caused a tidal wave and a flood that left part of the city forever beneath the sea. Something similar may have happened to an island of which the Ampère Seamount would be the submarine remnant."[7]

After repeated testing of the *Moskovsky Universitet*'s camera equipment and consultations with earth-scientists back in Russia, Marakuyev confirmed that imagery of the apparently man-made structures resulted from neither film nor instrument anomalies or malfunctions. The unusual targets were also not natural, geologic formations mistaken for artificial features.

Dr. Sofia Stepanovna Barinova, from the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Institute of Biology, cited the immense mantle of silt that overlays the ruins like an obscuring cloak, concealing virtually every trace of physical evidence. A constant deposition of decomposed microorganic materials has been continuously descending on the ruins, not for centuries, but millennia, piling up sediment of unmeasured thickness. Accordingly, Marakuyev's photographs revealed only a tiny fraction of their uppermost portions. Beneath Ampère's vast blanket of ooze could hide an entire city. But Russian interest in the sunken mountain had not gone unnoticed.

After this author recounted the *Moskovsky Universitet*'s strange voyage during an October 1999 lecture at the Association for Research and Enlightenment, in Virginia Beach, Virginia, my wife, Laura, was approached by a member of the audience. The man, who appeared to be in his late fifties, earnestly confided in her that he personally verified the underwater structures described in my presentation.

He told her that, at the time, he was aboard a U.S. Navy submarine on patrol in the mid-Atlantic, when orders were received to proceed immediately to the Ampère Seamount and determine the intentions of an unidentified Soviet vessel lingering there. The Soviets were so engrossed in their discovery, they were taken by surprise and caught with their lights on, probing the muddy summit of the sunken mountain. Although approached in international waters, the *Moskovsky Universitet* abruptly hoisted camera cables and anchor, then fled way with neither recognition signal nor a transmitted word of explanation.

The Americans did not pursue her but turned their attention to whatever it was the Russians were so busily doing when interrupted. In short order, they found the same stone wall, staircase, plaza, and other man-made features Marakuyev documented, including "obviously man-made roads or boulevards," as the U.S. Navy submariner described them to Laura. His commanding officer announced to ship's company that discussing these unexpected finds with anyone, unless questioned by superiors, was prohibited under a security oath each man swore following enlistment.

After the anonymous veteran of these events shared his memories with Laura, he disappeared. I never met him. Whether or not he was to be believed, the Soviets thought enough of their sub-surface photographs to launch a second Mount

Ampère expedition.

"On the 27th of March 1979," reporter Craig R. Whitney told readers of *The New York Times*, "the Soviet vessel *Vityaz* was found at the delta of the Portuguese river Tago. During the same night, journalists from all over the country and abroad would listen to Dr. [Victor] Ascenov's scientific announcements regarding the results of their research in the Atlantic. After the necessary introduction to the journalists, the Soviet oceanologist announced some peculiar results regarding their research in the Atlantic Ocean," specifically, the Ampère Seamount.

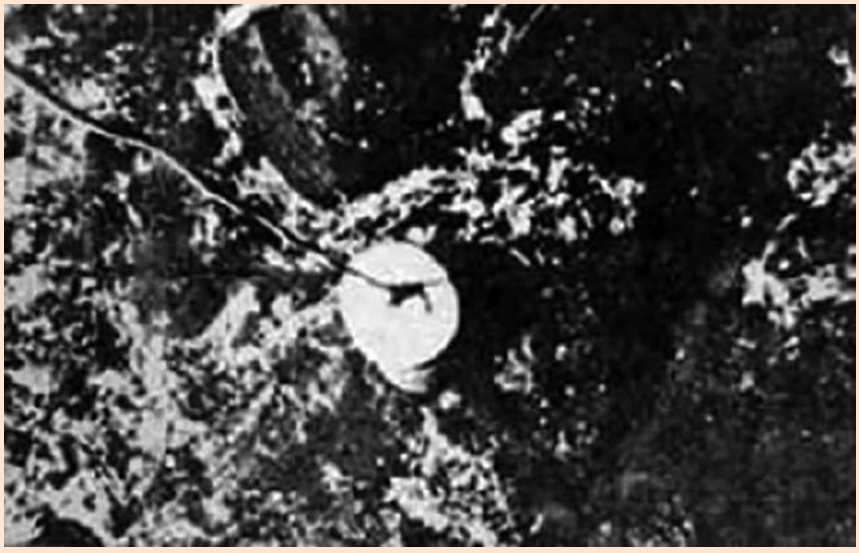
"After extensive research and based on the measurements of our scientific equipment," Dr. Ascenov was quoted as saying, "we have identified possible ruins of a submerged city. We clearly identified destroyed walls and gigantic stairs. And although all these items are covered with loads of marine plants, we managed to take clear photographs of the area. The photos show symmetrical stone constructions, staircases, and other remains. All this material will be sent to Moscow for further analysis."[8]

The Soviet Academy of Sciences launched an undisclosed number of follow-up expeditions into the Eastern Atlantic during the early 1980s—perhaps one during each sailing season every year since the initial discovery in 1970—but nothing more of their results was made public after 1979 until the mid-1980s. The final, officially known undertakings of their kind were described by a last, living survivor, Dr. Alexander Moiseevich Gorodnitsky, who chaired the laboratory of marine geophysics at Leningrad's Arctic Geology Research Institute.

"In 1984 and 1986," he told *Pravda* magazine, "our expedition was working on the slopes of Mount Ampère, when we found very strange constructions at the depth of only 328 feet. They looked like rooms and walls. I went under the water [in a mini submarine] to see that myself, made some sketches. Other geologists drew altars or walls. That was what

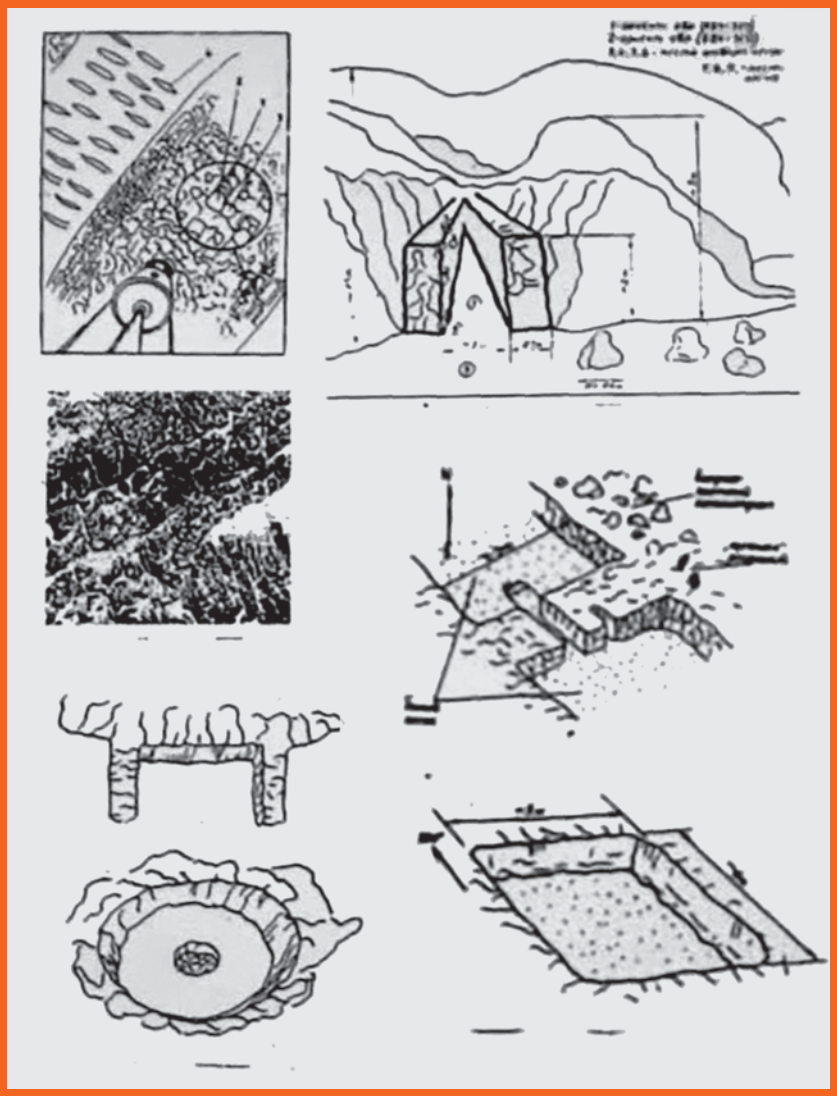
Russian Photographers Capture Enigmatic Underwater Features

Most of the Russians' several hundred, deep-water prints from their several research expeditions to the Ampère Seamount were lost in the frenzy of government document destruction sparked by the Chernobyl Incident. These photographs made of the site by the *Moskovsky Universitet* were published by the Soviet era science journal *Znanie-Sila*.



In top photograph, center, a *Moskovsky Universitet* bottom-sampler rests 300 feet beneath the surface of the Atlantic Ocean at the Mt. Ampère site. Above it, to the left, an oval figure belongs to a manmade stone foundation. Another artificial foundation, this one rectangular, appears lower left in the above photo.

Expedition Sketches Show Manmade Underwater Features



Top left, a line-drawing of the building foundations photographed on page 65. Top right, Dr. Alexander Gorodnitsky's first-hand rendering of the double wall he observed during his mini-submarine dive to the Ampère Seamount. Either wall barely holds back a hardened lava flow from some ancient volcanic eruption. Beneath, square foundations connected by a narrow walk-way. Bottom-left, circular pit with small cone at the center of its shallow, sunken floor. Bottom-right, another depressed feature, this one rectangular. Both suggest ceremonial structures, perhaps ritual pools for spiritual purification as practiced by other ancient high cultures, particularly in Dynastic Egypt and the Indus Valley.

they had seen. We could not take any photographs at that time [why, Gorodnitsky did not explain]. At first, it seemed to me that those rooms and walls had been created by nature, but the rooms were equal in size."[9]

In September 1985, his colleagues aboard another research vessel, the *Academician Boris Petrov*, retrieved a large, carved block from 14,764 feet—984 feet above the base of Ampère.

"The marble artifact's sides were smoothened," *Pravda* reported. "Its color was yellowish. Its schema betrayed artificial origin. The Soviet scientists mentioned that it was definitely man-made. By chemical analysis they produced paleo-chronological results, showing that this piece of marble was lying at the bottom of the ocean for thousands of years."[10]

The much shallower depths at which Dr. Gorodnitsky observed Ampère's sunken "rooms" were revealing, because sea levels hovered around 325 feet until the end of the last "ice age," or glacial epoch. Approximately 11,700 years ago, the seamount was a sizeable island towering between 300 to 350 feet above the ocean, when the structures he saw would have been, appropriately enough, on dry land near the shore—beach-front residences.

Like his colleagues, he was shocked by official termination of all on-going and future research at Ampère before the close of their 1985 expedition season. Director Aksyonov had peremptorily declared that re-examination of the photographic surveys proved that the seamount's features were entirely natural, and no similar investigations would be government sponsored. He refused to disclose any alleged counter evidence and was the only scientist who reversed his long-held stance that the underwater features were artificial.

Inexplicable as Professor Aksyonov's *volte-face* seemed at first, its origins were less scientific than political. His abrupt termination of Ampère research was issued just days after the worst nuclear power plant accident

in history, when Chernobyl exploded on April 26, 1986. 31 people were killed outright, another 340 died from radiation-induced cancer and leukemia, while hundreds of thousands more across Russia and Europe suffered horrible aftereffects and premature death.

The international reputation of Soviet science was irrevocably damaged, and all academics in Russia were ordered by Kremlin officials to step out of the public spotlight until the disaster sufficiently receded into the past for them to re-emerge. In just five years, however, the USSR collapsed, caused at least in part by Chernobyl.

During the ensuing exposure of mass-murder, wholesale incarceration, corruption and incompetence that typified the Communist tyranny for the previous 74 years, a veritable feeding frenzy of document destruction consumed post-Soviet society. Disempowered government officials and bureaucrats strove frantically to obliterate all trace of their complicity in the deposed regime.

With President Boris Yeltsin's investigative attorneys aggressively tracking down former career-criminal politicians, whole file libraries were shredded or incinerated to cover one's tracks. There was no time for carefully distinguishing between incriminating and innocuous written records, and, in the general fury to escape detection and prosecution, all archives of original reports, papers, films, photographs and artifacts—including the marble block salvaged by the *Academician Boris Petrov* that was accumulated over nine years in the Eastern Atlantic—were lost. Since then, researchers at the Moscow-based Russian Society for Studying the Problems of Atlantis have been painstakingly piecing together what scraps from their fellow countrymen's late 20th-century discovery they can find.

But is Mount Ampère really the most credible candidate for Plato's lost civilization they claim? Named after French mathematician, physicist and father of electrodynamics, André-Marie Ampère (1775–1836), it is one of nine inactive volcanoes forming the Horseshoe Seamounts, "serrated like a crown," in the words of German oceanographer Jörn Hatzky, and matches Plato's description of Atlantis as a large island (*nesos* in the original Greek, not a "continent"), ringed with high mountains, "outside the Pillars of Heracles," today's Straits of Gibraltar.

"These seamounts," Hatzky explains, "are part of the Azores-Gibraltar structure, which marks the boundary between two major tectonic plates: the Eurasian and the African. The submarine volcanism which formed the Horseshoe Seamounts belongs to the sea floor spread area of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge."[12]

Is Mount Ampère really the most credible candidate for Plato's lost civilization?

As such, Mount Ampère is subject to irregular bouts of subsidence brought about by the seismic instability of the fault line on which it sits. These caving episodes have combined over the last 117 centuries with glacial melt and consequent sea level rise at the end of the last ice age to reduce Ampère from a sizeable island, whose base diameter of 31 miles exceeds the size of Switzerland's Mont Blanc massif (the highest mountain in the Alps and Western Europe, rising 15,774 feet above sea level), to a shallow guyot. Its geologically recent existence as dry territory has been etched into the sunken mountain's flanks by surviving traces of wind erosion additionally underscored at various levels by large deposits of beach sand, usually the result of coastal wave action.

If Ampère was still standing as an island 3,000 to 5,000 years ago, sail time to the European continent would have averaged just 33 hours—under two days—and another day to Africa. Bronze Age ships cruised between six and 10 knots—between seven and 11.5 mph—granting them ready access to their allied kingdoms in Iberia and today's Morocco. Combined, these and previous considerations cited above tend to identify the underwater mountain as the most likely location for Atlantis. But further confirmation is necessary before any ultimate determination can be made.

"All you would have to do," advised Aksyonov, "is take a ship with the right equipment to the Ampère Seamount, go down 200 feet, find the stones and bring them up to see if they are manmade or not."[13]

ENDNOTES:

1. "Did the Russians Find Atlantis?" is an expanded, updated revision of the original text published in the March/April 2016 issue (No. 116) of *Atlantis Rising* magazine.

2. Gorodnitsky, Dr. Alexander Moiseevich. Personal email correspondence with the author. May 23, 2009.

3. Mezhuev, Boris V. "New Atlantis, Castalia, the Abbey of Thélème." Russian Studies in Philosophy, 59:6, pp. 501-518.

4. Joseph, Frank. *The Atlantis Encyclopedia*. NJ: New Page Books, 2005.

5. Mezhuev, *op. cit.*

6. Berlitz, Charles. *Atlantis: The Eighth Continent*. NY: Fawcett, 1985.

7. Mezhuev, *op. cit.*

8. Whitney, Craig. "Soviet Scientist Says Ocean Site May Be Atlantis." *The New York Times*, August 1, 1970.

9. Ramovitch, Maria. "Archaeological finds in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean." *Pravda*, January 12, 1977.

10. Gorodnitsky, *op. cit.*

11. Joseph, Frank. *Atlantis and Other Lost Worlds*. UK: Arcturus Books, 2007.

12. Hatzky, Jörn. "Physiography of the Ampère Seamount in the Horseshoe Seamount chain off Gibraltar." Germany: Alfred Wegener Institute, Helmholtz Centre for Polar and Marine Research, www.doi.org, 2005.

13. Whitney, *op.cit.*

Frank Joseph is the prolific author of dozens of books on ancient and modern history. He is the author of *Mussolini's War*, volumes 1 and 2 available from TBR as well as multiple other books sold by TBR Book Club.

Children's Book Offers Euro-Folk Inspiring 'Story of Our People'

If we are going to counter "woke" brainwashing, we need to teach our kids their real history—before it's too late.

By Rémi Tremblay

One does not study history solely for one's own knowledge. Japanese author Ykio Mishima used to say that, "Thought without action is unbearable for me," meaning that knowledge must serve a purpose. Knowledge only matters when it impacts the world—otherwise it is totally sterile and "knowledge for the sake of knowledge" is as unfruitful as someone who will physically train all his life for a marathon but will never cross the starting line.

History shapes one's worldview, and it is why that field was primarily targeted by those who deny us the right to live peacefully with our own. By distorting history, our oppressors and failed leaders have managed to render ineffective our collective cultural immune system.

The "woke" offensive of the last few years, which includes such vivid examples as the ongoing removal and destruction of statues, memorials, monuments and other public displays of White European leaders and figures as well as the outright assault on critical thinking and reasoning, has been the climax of a movement started decades earlier.

Nationalists do take an interest in history, and, after political essays, it is probably the field in which we witness the most numerous book production. Every year, countless books are published in several languages by dissident publishing houses, dealing with subjects that are extremely diverse and controversial, from prehistory to contemporary history.

However, the vast majority of those books mainly target educated adults. This global strategy, even though well-intentioned, is self-limiting. If we are to change our people's mindset, we must widen our appeal and make professional and catchy books that will be read by today's youth—tomorrow's leaders.

In France, the Nouvelle Librairie (the New Bookstore) has recently offered a book that does just that: transmit an unbiased version of history to French-speaking children. In English, very few initiatives were taken in this sense, and it is the reason why *The Story of Our People*, published by The White People's Press, a "non-political and family-friendly online and print publisher," according to its website, is such an important book.

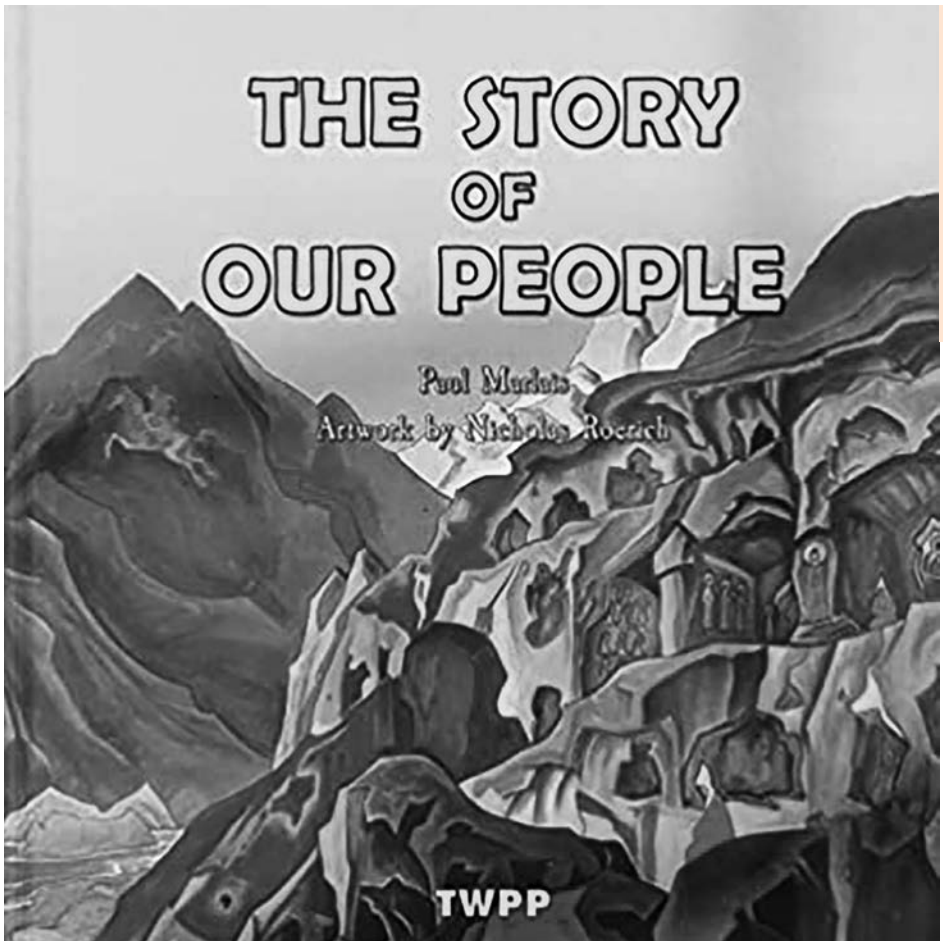
Dedicating a page of a history magazine to a children's book may seem to lack seriousness, but as a matter of fact, it may be the most important book published in 2022. In fact, it is to children what *The March of the Titans* is to adults: an all-encompassing history of our people, without the encyclopedic approach of Arthur's Kemp masterpiece.

Children's literature can be tricky. It is not only a matter of using simple sentences. The author needs to think at the level of children in order to carefully pick the knowledge that can be grasped—the fundamentals—in a way that the children will not only understand but also connect to. Facts are rarely remembered and only a global message is acquired. When it comes to youth books, the wrapping is as important as the content. Good will does not suffice here: children are a demanding audience.

The Story of Our People is not a propaganda piece, but a way to reconnect with our longest memory. Our story is "the greatest story ever told" but will inevitably fall in the dustbin of history if we fail to teach it. A five-minute conversation with any high school student suffices to prove that there are huge shortcomings in the ways our youth are being taught history.

It must first be emphasized that author Paul Marlais has not singled out a particular European people but has addressed the big "us": we, the European people in our entirety. Thus, *The Story of Our People* is seen as a collective development, punctuated by fratricidal "brother wars," but more importantly threatened by common foreign foes, against which unity is the only possible shield.

The most important message of this book must be quoted directly:



The Story of Our People is available from The White People's Press for $30. To order, email orders@whitepeoplepress.com or visit their growing website at WhitePeoplePress.com. While there, check out the other pro-White books they offer.

> No, we are not born out of nowhere. Man is not a self-made creature erupting from nowhere, but the son of an unbroken chain of generations. Just like animals acquire traits over centuries, so do humans, but unfortunately modern Western man, with his self-hating education system, has been self-conditioning himself against his natural instincts and the lessons history has taught him.

This is what Marlais focuses on. He does not try to overload the readers' brains with factual information that will be read and immediately forgotten, but emphasizes the values that need to be nurtured, putting the focus on the qualities that made the White European people and their descendants in the Americas, Africa, Australia and other parts of the world great—a knowledge and understanding of history that can safeguard our collective future.

What about the artwork? In a book intended for children, illustrations are a primary concern; appealing images will catch the child's attention and will ensure a positive reading experience. If the child is not engaged by the artwork, he will not even bother reading the book. The packaging is as important as the content itself.

Instead of asking a contemporary artist to give life to his text, Marlais used the paintings of Nicholas Roerich. Roerich (1874-1947) was a Russian Symbolist painter, writer, archaeologist, theosophist, philosopher and Nobel prize nominee. He was inspired by the mystical, religious nature of Russian Symbolism. Symbolist painters tried to paint old subjects in a new way, revealing to the viewer something "unexpected."

The bold colors in the Roerich art chosen for this volume remind one of the palette of Paul Gaugin and immediately appeal to children. And, though the landscapes and backgrounds in many of his artworks could be characterized as Fauvist, the faces and intricate clothing of the subjects of his portraits and historical figures are rendered in near photographic reality.

For the most part, Roerich's work revolved around the history of Indo-Europeans and their quest and evolution since their departure from Central Asia. Parents who read along with their offspring will be charmed by the calm beauty of the paintings.

Concerned about Vladimir Lenin's ruthlessness and the fate of Russian cultural objects and artworks, Roerich left Russia and lived in exile after the 1917 Revolution.

All in all, this album is a beautiful piece of art that should be put in every school library, on everyone's gift list, and appear prominently on every bookshelf in the Western world.

If there is one book to be read this year, one book to be bought, one book to be promoted, surely it is *The Story of Our People*. It is a seed to be planted for tomorrow's renewal. ❖

ENDNOTE:

**The Story of Our People* is available from The White People's Press. Visit their website at www.WhitePeoplePress.com for more details.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HITLER VS. PUTIN

Both Adolf Hitler and Vladimir Putin both claim/claimed to be Christians. They both opposed perversions like the homosexual "woke" agenda. They both saved their economies by removing wealthy Jewish oligarch bankers. They both opposed the Jewish Communist international political world order in favor of nationalism. They both came to the rescue of their fellow countrymen who were suffering from ongoing and relentless genocide. They both made the same mistake of trusting Western nations that are controlled by alien interests, and sought alliances with them, only to be attacked by them as a result. They both sought peace with the West, but were forced into war. That's my take.

Roy Toll
Oregon

IN FOR A PENNY

One item the Western media has assiduously avoided is what would be the consequences of a defeat of the United States and NATO in their proxy war against Putin's Russia. This topic can no longer be avoided. Hitherto, Russia has only occupied the ethnic Russian majority districts of the Donbass region. That was all that Putin was interested in: protecting the ethnic Russians living in Ukraine who, before Russia invaded, were the victims of merciless artillery shelling, resulting in thousands of Ukrainian Russians being killed or injured by paramilitary organizations such as the neo-Nazi Azov Battalion, and who were the objects of official state institutional ethnic discrimination. For example, the Russian language was banned from being taught in public schools in Ukraine. In short, ethnic Russians were official second-class citizens in Ukraine. Not only that, at the very beginning of December 2022, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky banned the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and had priests arrested for not being enthusiastic enough in supporting the Ukrainian war effort. Apparently, dissent is no longer permitted in Zelensky's Ukraine. Zelensky has also consolidated all television stations so that they are all under Ukrainian government control, he has shut down dissident Ukranian newspapers, and he has harassed and arrested opposition native Ukrainian politicians who have run afoul of Zelensky's insane dictates.

There is no free speech in Ukraine unless you sing fawning praise to Zelensky and his uncompromising warmongering policies. Then and only then are you permitted to speak publicly in Zelensky's Ukraine. (Needless to say, the Western media is acutely blameworthy for not covering—nay, for deliberately shielding from the Western public—this angle concerning the monopolistic domestic Ukrainian media under Zelensky.)

Vaughn Klingenberg
Via email

[This is but a small section of a much longer letter on Ukraine and Russia. To contact the author—who would be happy to send you the entire essay—please email him at Vaughn_kl@msn.com.—Ed.]

THE ROTHSCHILD CABAL

It's time all the Ukraine war "truth-tellers" out there drop the canard that "the United States" is instigating the war and mayhem in that region. U.S. leaders have nothing to say about it. All must realize that the United States is owned and run by the Rothschild cabal out of its City of London. Every last prostitute at the top of U.S. authority is owned lock, stock and barrel by the Rothschild cabal. That also goes for both political parties. It's time everyone admits the truth and says it out loud.

Note also that the tens of billions in American "military aid" to Ukraine, which was allegedly to be used to fight Russia, was cash that Ukraine did not use to fight Russia, but, instead, invested into Bankman-Fried's crypto scam FTX and sent back to the Democrat Party so they could win the 2022 mid-terms.

Tony Snow
Arkansas

SUPER-HUMAN TASK

You have many good letters to the editor in your magazine. God bless you. Trying to keep people informed and happy at the same time is a super-human task. Tony Snow always has great letters.

Then there is Petros Strategos, who always defends Masonry. He asks for solid proof that Masonry is evil. I think he should go to primary sources and read what Jewry and the Talmud say. There are many Jewish writers that can shed light on the true nature of Masonry. Several include Bela Kun, Hans Kadmi Cohen, Paul Sokolowsky and Samuel Schwartz, to name but a few.

On another note, in response to a letter from a Mr. G.B. Willstadt, with the headline "Mad for Vlad," I would like to point out that NATO cannot complete its planned "Great Reset" without Russia, China and, yes, even Hungary, as well, being under the globalist boot.

What strikes me is how Russia has been handling Ukraine, unlike the way the United States invades nations. When the U.S. went into Iraq, it bombed the Iraqis 24/7 for six straight days, cutting off medical supplies, food, electricity, water etc.

Russia, on the other hand, has been pretty discreet in its checkmate of Ukraine. They don't need any more of the hatred that was created

by Lenin and Stalin when they were in power and tortured, starved and imprisoned millions of people.

Russia's slow return to Christianity is proving that the Fatima message is coming true.

What is going to be interesting to see is how the former satellite countries of the Soviet Union are going to handle the Ukraine situation. If some of them break with NATO, the New World Order will be handed a serious setback.

As usual, the neo-cons and the so-called "religious right" are siding with the globalists.

Thomas Lang
Wisconsin

A POETIC PRAYER

Now I sit me down in school, where praying is against the rule, for this great nation under God finds mention of him very odd. If scripture now the class recites, it violates the Bill of Rights. And anytime my head I bow, it is a federal matter now.

Our hair can be purple, orange or green. That's no offense, it's a freedom scene. The law is specific. The law is precise, but prayers spoken aloud are a serious vice, for praying in a public hall might offend someone with no faith at all. In silence we must meditate. God's name is prohibited by the state.

We're allowed to cuss and dress like freaks, and pierce our noses, tongues and cheeks. They've outlawed guns, but first the Bible. To quote God's book makes me liable.

We can elect a pregnant senior queen, and the unwed daddy the senior king.

It's inappropriate to teach right from wrong; we're taught such judgments do not belong.

We can get our condoms and birth controls, study witchcraft, vampires and totem poles, but the Ten Commandments are not allowed. No word of God must reach this crowd.

It's scary here, I must confess. When chaos reigns, schools are a mess.

So, Lord, this silent plea I make: Should I be shot, my soul please take! Amen.

Forrest Marquez
Louisiana

AN EXCELLENT ISSUE

The November/December 2022 edition of The Barnes Review was excellent. Beginning with the editorial "Peace on Earth: Is It Even Possible?" to every article inside, it was filled with fascinating and useful information. My favorite articles were: "The Great Reset: What Is It?" by Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson. Good stuff, I just wish the article were longer and more detailed.

Another great article was "Corruption at the Bureau: It's Really Nothing New" by Pat Shannan. A good article and one of my favorite authors. Are we going to see book two of *Everything They Ever Told Me Was a Lie*? Book one is amazing! American Free Press Bookstore sells Volume I. I also found "The True Origins of the Modern for-Profit Medical Industry" by Karl Haemers to be loaded with important and well-documented information.

Then there was "Fr. Denis Fahey on Catholicism, Judaism & Anti-Semitism" by Antonius J. Patrick. Fantastic, must-read information, a lot of which I was unaware of.

These were my favorites articles, but the whole magazine was good. Even the letters to the editor, which I always read. Great work!

As for the question posed at the very beginning of the magazine: "Is peace on Earth even possible?," I sincerely hope so, but I have some serious doubts.

Mike Mains
Via email

LOVED ARTICLE ON FBI

A friend of mine just recently gave me a copy of TBR's November/December issue. All of the articles were eye-opening, but the one that really got my undivided attention was one written by Mr. Pat Shannan about the corruption at the FBI since its founding. This is a must-read for everyone concerned about the innerworkings of our federal "servants" and how we, as a people, have been duped and lied to by the very people that we have put our trust in.

Joe McDaniel
Alabama

A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

The phrase "a nation of immigrants" has become the unofficial slogan of the United States, even though it is a lie. Ethnic Europeans fought racially based genocidal wars of conquest in North America for more than 250 years. From Capt. John Smith's landing at Virginia in 1607 through Wounded Knee in 1890, there has been racial warfare in America. When an ethnic group is killed en masse because of its race, and their lands are seized by their killers, that is not immigration. By definition, that is conquest.

Of course, there has been immigration to North America—the largest in history—but the United States needed European settlers to tame the vast lands purchased from other European powers and won by a long series of "Indian wars."

To claim that this need for settlers means that the United States is a land of immigrants is to ignore our birth as British colonies that had to fight tooth and nail for every inch of land they came to own. Countless thousands died in the conquest of our continent.

J.J. Bland
California

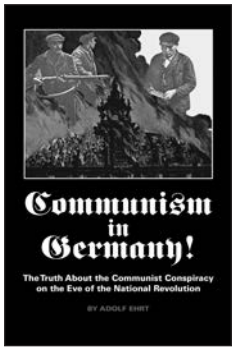
Send Us Your Letters and Your Emails!

Email your thoughtful letters to Paul@BarnesReview.org or mail to TBR Letters Dept., P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Please include your phone number if we have any questions.

Rescued from the Memory Hole!

New & banned books from TBR & Ostara Publishing

Communism in Germany! The Truth About the Communist Conspiracy on the Eve of the National Revolution

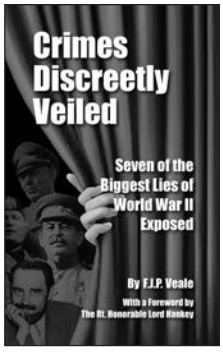


BANNED! By Adolf Ehrt. Contrary to post-war propaganda, it was not the Nazis who terrorized Germany prior to 1933, but the far left. This book, based on original police case files from the time, shows how the far left and their socialist party allies waged a campaign of violence, terrorism, armed uprising, forgery, subversion, and espionage from 1918 to 1933. It was the left's violent attacks on ordinary Germans that forced the Nazis to develop their self-defense units, the Brownshirts—who are nowadays quite falsely portrayed as the aggressors. This illustrated work shows that the Communist conspiracy to create a 1918-style Bolshevik Revolution in Germany was very far advanced. Arms had been stockpiled in secret underground armories in the Communist Party headquarters. Bombings, assassinations, and a planned list of murders and street violence were already underway when the Reichstag arson—also now commonly falsely attributed to the Nazis—took place as part of their plan to create a Soviet Germany. A fully documented and fascinating study of an important period in history which definitively exposes the lies of postwar propagandists. Softcover, 179 pages, #700, $20.

Behind Communism: 1917–2020

BANNED! This new, updated, revised and expanded edition, 1917–2020, was compiled by the Frank L. Britton Memorial Committee from the original 1952 book. This work has now been expanded into a 264-page epic which details the origins of Communism and its present-day legacy across the world. Without any question, this is the most comprehensive overview of the Jewish roots of Communism ever written and deals with that ideology as it developed in Europe, and then spread across the world. The original book only dealt with the creation of the Soviet Union and touched upon the Jewish role in Communism in the United States. This new edition has been updated to include postwar Communist movements in Eastern Europe, Britain, America, South Africa and China. New additions to the 2021 edition include the British government's official parliamentary "White Paper on Bolshevism," which explicitly named Jews as being behind the Communist Revolution; the world-famous *National Geographic* magazine's report on the Jewish nature of Bolshevism; the headquarters of the Jewish-Communist *Daily Forward* newspaper in New York City, complete with marble friezes of Marx, Engels, Lasalle and Liebknecht, all Jewish Communist revolutionaries; and new sections on AIPAC, Jonathan Pollard's return to Israel, the USS *Liberty*, Jewish control of the pornography industry; former CIA director George Tenet's admission that the Jewish "neoconservatives" in the Bush administration framed him for the fake "WMD in Iraq intelligence," and much more. Softcover, 258 pages, #632, $25.

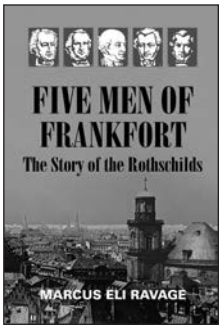
Crimes Discreetly Veiled: Seven Lies of the WWII Era Exposed


Crimes Discreetly Veiled
Seven of the Biggest Lies of World War II Exposed
By F.J.P. Veale
With a Foreword by The Rt. Honorable Lord Hankey

NEW! By F.J.P. Veale. With a Foreword by The Rt. Honorable Lord Hankey. This brand-new edition of the classic work deals comprehensively with seven of the most enduring and appalling lies created by the Allies during and after World War II. The first lie is that of the image of "Uncle Joe" Stalin—who was transformed from an "evil Communist dictator" into "a fighter for freedom" when the Soviet Union was invaded by Nazi Germany. The second lie deals with the massacre at Katyn—where the Communist secret police murdered over 21,000 Polish officers and intelligentsia in cold blood. The third lie deals with what the controlled media and establishment historians still maintain was Benito Mussolini's "execution." In fact, as the author clearly shows, this was no execution, but a blatant murder carried out to cover up the theft of millions in state gold and reserves by Communist partisans. The fourth lie deals with the largely suppressed activities of one of France's greatest mass murderers—Doctor Marcel Petiot. His killing spree—more than 60 people—was undiscovered for years because mysterious disappearances resulting from the flood of murders committed by the Communist "resistance" were so commonplace. The fifth lie deals with what is known as the "Marzabotto Massacre" in Italy. It is claimed that this incident was a mass murder carried out by a German unit in late 1944 against an innocent village of Italian civilians. The sixth lie deals with the arrest and imprisonment of the German commander of the garrison at the French city of Brest in Brittany, Gen. Hermann-Bernhard Ramcke. The seventh lie deals with the case of Grand Adm. Eric Raeder and his imprisonment in Spandau Prison on the charge of "waging aggressive war" for arranging the invasion of Norway in 1940. This incredible work of historical revelations

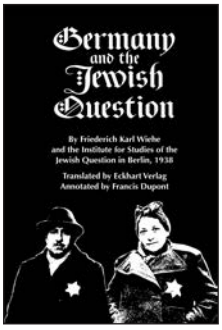
has been suppressed ever since it first appeared in 1958. This edition has been completely reset and updated with numerous footnotes to bring the reader up to date with the events and personalities mentioned therein. The new edition also contains all four original maps and 36 new and unusual illustrations. Softcover, 304 pages, #965, $27.50.

Five Men of Frankfort: The Story of the Rothschilds



BANNED! By Marcus Eli Ravage. Cutting through all the myth and exaggeration surrounding the Rothschilds, *Five Men of Frankfort* reveals how the four Rothschild sons spread throughout Europe—to London, Paris, Vienna, and Naples—to set up a banking network that inaugurated the system of moving money internationally through simultaneous deposits and withdrawals. The first important Rothschild customer was the Elector of Hannover, who entrusted his fortune to the Rothschilds as he fled Napoleon's army. This fortune was then used by the London-based Rothschild Bank to profitably invest in British bonds—and so began the Rothschild ascent into the world of international finance. This study reveals in detail the double-cross of Napoleon's France—which saw the Rothschilds finance the British army in Spain by literally smuggling the cash across France into Iberia. British indebtedness to the Rothschilds for their help in defeating Napoleon was then exploited by getting the British government to persuade the other nations of Europe—including Austria, Prussia, and Russia—to start using the Rothschilds as bankers and as the providers of their national loans and debt. Eventually, the Rothschilds effectively blackmailed their way into being granted nobility status by the Austrian and British heads of state. Although this book ends its narrative at the beginning of the 19th century, this new edition has three new appendices that reveal the full extent of the Rothschild business empire to the present day. These appendices reveal in an astonishing amount of detail how this Jewish family from Frankfort ended up loaning money to governments on five continents. Softcover, 340 pages, #920, $30.

Germany and the Jewish Question


Germany and the Jewish Question
By Friederich Karl Wiehe and the Institute for Studies of the Jewish Question in Berlin, 1938
Translated by Eckhart Verlag
Annotated by Francis Dupont

NEW! By Friederich Karl Wiehe. Translated by Eckhart Verlag. Annotated by Francis Dupont. First published by the Institute for the Study of the Jewish Question in Berlin in 1938, this book became the standard work which set out to explain the policies of National Socialist Germany to the outside world. Starting with the time of the first anti-Jewish riots in Alexandria to the Age of Enlightenment, this work shows how host nations have attempted to welcome and assimilate Jewish immigrants—but that these attempts have always ended in failure. It then moves on to a discussion of Jewish influence in Germany, starting with a detailed breakdown of Jewish numbers and areas of concentration with the 1871–1919 borders of Germany. In seven sections it explains how Jews: Dominated the German economy; were considered the most financially corrupt element in pre-1933 Germany; dominated the far left, socialist and revolutionary parties, ran the militant movements, and were behind the numerous armed attempts to create a Soviet Germany; controlled the mainstream political parties during the interwar years; controlled the press in Germany; dominated German culture (publishing, film and stage); dominated the underworld of sexual degeneracy that characterized the "Weimar" years, and made up the lion's share of organized criminality in Weimar Germany. Finally, this book tries to make the case that a Jewish homeland is necessary—but not in Palestine, which this work presciently predicts will never be a secure Jewish state because it will cause too much trouble with the Arabs.This new edition contains 158 annotations and 38 illustrations which bring the reader completely up-to-date with all major personages and events mentioned in this work. Softcover, 120 pages, #966, $12.

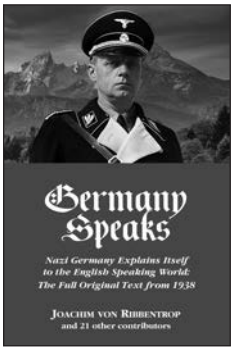
Germany Must Perish!

BANNED! By Theodore Kaufman. This March 1941 book—written by a New York Jewish-German émigré—caused a storm in Germany and America with its open advocacy of the physical extermination of all Germans and Germany itself. This was to be achieved through a process of mass sterilization and the physical dismemberment of that country. Arguing that Nazism was in fact just another expression of militant Germanism, the author said that the Germans would never change and the only way to end the ongoing struggle was to end Germany and the German people. Because of Kaufman's claimed links to the policy advisors of the American president, Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels used the book to help encourage Germans to fight to the last. Ironically, significant sections of Kaufman's book, despite being dismissed as the work of a loner, came true. At least 12 million Germans were expelled from their land following the end of the war, and their deportation became the single largest transfer of any population in modern European history. Softcover, 97 pages, #640, $10.

See more new and banned books on the following pages! Order using the form on page 80 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET.

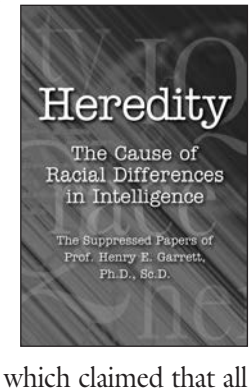
More books from TBR & Ostara Publishing

Germany Speaks: Nazi Germany Explains Itself to the English Speaking World: The Full Original Text from 1938


Germany Speaks
Nazi Germany Explains Itself to the English Speaking World: The Full Original Text from 1938
Joachim von Ribbentrop and 21 other contributors

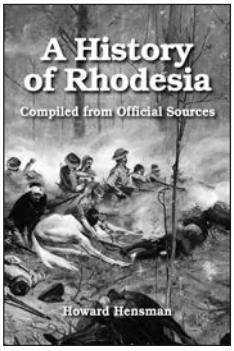
BANNED! In the year immediately preceding the outbreak of WWII, the German foreign office launched a campaign in Britain to explain the inner workings of Nazi Germany. The highpoint of this campaign was this book, a four-part set of 21 essays by leading party and state officials, each explaining in detail the implementation and rationale of their policies. Contributors included Joachim von Ribbentrop, Otto Dietrich, Fritz Todt, Robert Ley, R. Walther Darré, Wilhelm Frick, Ritter Von Epp, and 14 other notables. The first part deals with the foremost political issues: the state structure, population growth, race, the Jews, the judicial system, women's rights, the educational system, and the role of propaganda. This section includes a detailed account of the eugenic measures adopted by the state to prevent the spread of inheritable diseases and to boost marriage and childbirth rates. The second part explains the Reich's economic system, its agrarian, social, labor and welfare policies. The third part details the organization of day-to-day life in the Third Reich: sports, culture, entertainment, and a fascinating exposition of the motoring industry and autobahn construction program. The final part discusses Germany's foreign policy, and includes world economics, colonies, trade, the world press, politics, and, finally, a plea for lasting peace between Germany and Britain in particular. Softcover, 253 pages, #724, $25.

Heredity: The Cause of Racial Differences in Intelligence



NEW! Prof. Henry Garrett was one of America's most prolific and well-known writers on psychology and racial differences for the first 60 years of the 20th century—but is now, thanks to the almost complete censorship of the science of IQ and the study of its relationship to race, almost unknown to the U.S. public. His contributions were, however, immense: He laid the basis for what became the most significant counter to the Franz Boas school of anthropology, which claimed that all racial differences were environmental and not hereditary. Prof. Garrett's status in the academic world—and his impeccably anti-Nazi credentials—made it very difficult for the congenital liars of the mass media to smear him in their usual fashion, and they were unable to silence him in most of the leading academic journals of his day. As a result, the only way in which they could effectively silence his voice was to blanket ban his work after his death. This is the reason why his works have, until now, been completely suppressed and had, until this new edition, vanished as if they had never existed. Fortunately, the publisher has acquired copies of Prof. Garrett's most significant writings, and they are combined in this work to ensure that they are once again made available for those who seek the truth about race, intelligence, and its implications for society and civilization. This volume contains Prof. Garrett's most important papers dealing with IQ, hereditary, history (and the falsification thereof), biology, and sociology. Softcover, 109 pages, #967, $10.

A History of Rhodesia Compiled from Official Sources



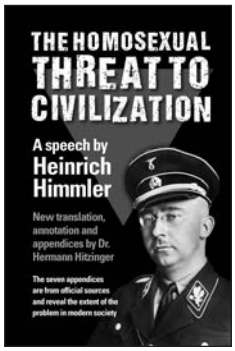
NEW! By Howard Hensman. This is the earliest history of the British colony of Rhodesia, written only eight years after the first White settlement and based on exclusive access to the files of Cecil John Rhodes's British South Africa Company. This book became the benchmark for all other works dealing with the founding of Rhodesia. It is more than the exciting history of the Pioneer Column: It details the tumultuous events of the Matabele Wars, the last stand of Allan Wilson, Rhodes's personal intervention to the Matabele to halt the fighting, and much more. Written by one of Britain's leading war correspondents, *A History of Rhodesia* is a book of its time: unashamedly jingoistic, pro-Empire, anti-Boer and anti-Matabele, it provides a remarkable insight into the personalities and mindset of the builders of the British Empire. Softcover, 267 pages, #968, $25.

Hitler Speaks on the Jews: Selected Speeches and Writings of Adolf Hitler, 1919–1945

NEW! Compiled and translated by Frank Diepp. What did Hitler really say about the Jews? In his own words? Adolf Hitler has become one of the world's most recognized anti-Semites in history. Barely a day goes by without his name being mentioned in the controlled media, more than sixty years after his death. Books continue to be produced about Hitler and the Third Reich—by the thousand—year after year, and as the heap of works mount up, hysterical exaggeration and distortions have become the norm. This is particularly so with the issue of Jews and anti-Semitism. The controlled media continues to insist on the most ludicrous, far-fetched reasons for Hitlerian anti-Semitism—from allegations of Jewish ancestry, the medical treatment accorded his mother, to irrational fears or other psychological babble. This book cuts through the lies and propaganda about

National Socialist anti-Semitism by going directly to the source: Adolf Hitler himself. To achieve this task, the compiler combed through hundreds of Hitler's speeches and his major writing, dating from 1919 to April 1945. The end result of this labor is the production, without commentary, in Hitler's own words, why he was an anti-Semite. Apart from the expected topics—the press, finance, and politics, all of which Hitler argued were under Jewish control—the subjects addressed include deeper issues which explain the Jewish presence in Europe, their influence upon society, culture, and art—and race.This is a riveting read from beginning to end, and is vital for anyone seeking a real understanding of the Hitler phenomena. Softcover, 145 pages, #969, $15.

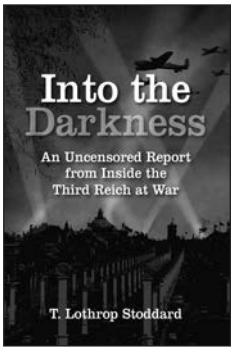
The Homosexual Threat to Civilization: A Speech by Heinrich Himmler


THE HOMOSEXUAL
THREAT TO
CIVILIZATION
A speech by
Heinrich
Himmler
New translation, annotation and appendices by Dr. Hermann Hitzinger
The seven appendices are from official sources and reveal the extent of the problem in modern society

NEW! Now updated with seven shocking appendices. Here is a 1938 speech by SS-Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler dealing with homosexuality and its long-term implications for society, reproduction rates, criminality, and history. Starting with a review of the extent of homosexuality in Germany before 1933, Himmler discusses how the SS dealt with internal cases of homosexuality—and how the ancient Germans dealt with it. Himmler points out that one of the drivers of homosexuality is the masculinization of women's organizations, which reduces the differences between males and females, something which, he says, the NSDAP is guilty of. He identifies other seed-beds for homosexuality as being the failure to treat women with equal respect, and misogynistic attitudes within society, both of which encourage the formation of all-male organizations. Newly translated, fully annotated, and with seven new appendices outlining the problem of homosexuality in modern society. The appendices frankly and honestly discuss homosexuality and its connection to a 40% rise in sexually transmitted diseases; how homosexuals are 11 times more likely to be pedophiles; the fact that homosexuals, lesbians, and bisexuals are three times more likely to be mentally ill; why real experts consider "transgenderism" to be a mental illness; and why suicide rates among homosexuals are six times higher than normal. New translation, annotation, and appendices provided by Dr. Hermann Hitzinger. Softcover, 54 pages, #970, $7.50.

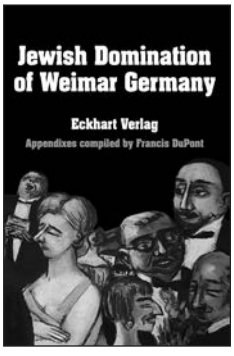
See more new and banned books on the following pages! Order using the form on page 80 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET.

Into the Darkness: An Uncensored Report from Inside the Third Reich at War



A leading American journalist travels to Nazi Germany in December 1939, arriving in wartime Germany where all the lights are blacked out in preparation for an Allied bombing campaign. T. Lothrop Stoddard's provocatively titled book refers to the eerie experience he felt of first encountering this total blackout. *Into the Darkness* was the product of an assignment by the North American Newspaper Alliance in which Stoddard was tasked with reporting on wartime conditions in Nazi Germany—at a time before the U.S. became involved in the war. Due to his leading work in the areas of racial history, racial science and eugenics in America, he was granted unprecedented access to the inner workings of the National Socialist government and provided the first—and possibly only—accurate, unbiased account of German racial policy ever written by a non-German writer. Stoddard was granted personal interviews with Hitler, Goebbels, Himmler, Robert Ley, Wilhelm Frick, Walther Darré, Eugen Fischer, Fritz Lenz, Hans F.K. Günther, and many other Nazi leaders. His interview with Hitler provided the only English-language description of the German leader to appear in print. In addition, Stoddard was allowed to attend a German eugenics court. Among the many other insights in this unique book: The tribulations of German civilians at war; real attitude of Germans to the war; German Labor Front, Winter Help, Hitler Youth and women in the Reich; economic policies; and treatment of Jews in Germany; and more. For writing this book he was "canceled." This edition has been reset with new illustrations. Softcover, 228 pages, #745, $22.

Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany



BANNED! By Eckhart Verlag. This is the Nazi government's first English-language explanation of the rationale behind their legislative moves to restrict Jewish influence in Germany after 1933. Using pre-Nazi-era demographics, this work showed that Jews were massively over-represented in all fields of German social and economic life—except that of farming and creative work. It lists the ownership of mass media in Weimar Germany, the astonishing financial scandals, Communism and political subversion, degenerate theater, sexual psychology, Communist indoctrination in educational institutions and the media—all of which the author alleged was Jewish in origin. This new edition contains the entire original text and illustrations, and benefits from a series of appendixes by Francis Dupont recounting the scary parallels between Weimar Germany and the present-day U.S.A. Softcover, 93 pages, #670, $12.

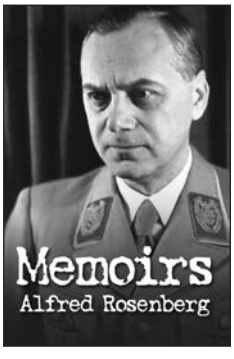
Even more banned books from TBR & Ostara!

Mein Kampf: The Stalag Edition

Adolf Hitler
Mein Kampf
THE STALAG EDITION
The Only Complete and Officially Authorized English Translation Ever Issued

BANNED! By Adolf Hitler. This is the only complete, unabridged, and officially authorized English translation ever issued by the Nazi Party, and is not to be confused with any other version. Translated by a now-unknown English-speaking Nazi party member, it was printed by the Franz Eher Verlag in Berlin for the Central Press of the NSDAP in limited numbers during the years 1937 to 1944. Most copies were distributed to the camp libraries of English-speaking POW camps, and became known as the "Stalag" editions (Stalag being a contraction of the German word Stammlager, POW camp) because they all carried a camp library rubber stamp on the title page. Only a handful of copies survived the war, and the text contained in this edition has been taken directly, without amendment, from one of these extremely rare editions. This official translation is not to be confused with any other heavily edited, abridged and ultimately unauthorized editions. The Murphy and Mannheim editions both left out major sections of text, and contained badly translated and almost unintelligibly long sentences. In sharp contrast, the only authorized "Stalag" edition contains none of these complicated and unnecessarily confused constructions, and is extremely easy to read, as anyone familiar with the other versions will immediately notice. Most importantly, this only authorized edition contains the full text of the original German—and none of the deliberately-inserted racial pejoratives used in the Murphy and Mannheim versions (words which Hitler never actually used in the original). Softcover, 606 pages, #675, $40.

Alfred Rosenberg: Memoirs

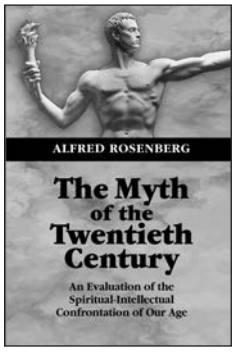


BANNED! Here are the sensational memoirs of Alfred Rosenberg, the Third Reich's leading ideologue, minister of the Occupied Eastern Territories, and author of the *Myth of the Twentieth Century*. Written while in prison at Nuremberg, these memoirs contain a no-holds barred overview of his political life, from the time of his earliest involvement in the NSDAP, right up to the Nuremberg Trials. Here the reader will find astonishing revelations on the Jewish Communist Revolution in Munich; the spirit behind National Socialism; how the Storm Troopers were organized in response to Communist violence; Christianity and National Socialism; the reason for Rosenberg's exclusion from Hitler's first cabinet; racial respect; a prediction of the racial dissolution of America; the euthanasia program; Oswald Mosley's mistake; the Strasser brothers; Himmler's Ahnenerbe; Röhm; Axmann and the Alpine Redoubt; the artistic side of Hitler; art and architecture; why the author believed Hitler had rejected Christianity; Hitler's Russia mistake; Rosenberg's attempts to stem anti-Slavic attitudes; and Rosenberg's political testament, in which he outlined how a future democratic, National Socialist state should be constructed. This new edition contains over 200 explanatory footnotes and is fully indexed. Softcover, 244 pages, #707, $25.

Might is Right

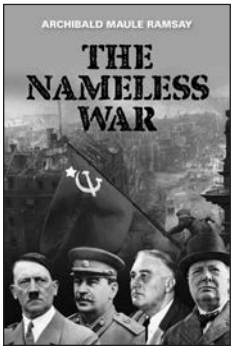
NEW! By Ragnar Redbeard. Here is the full unedited version. This book, once described as "surely one of the most incendiary works ever to be published anywhere" is a no-holds-barred philosophical venture into the meaning of the Jewish origins of Christianity, of nature over nurture, might over morals, of power over weakness, the right of the strongest to rule, the survival of the fittest and the belief that the world is governed by force, not by religious or moral creeds. It is a book which, even a century after its first publication, still stirs huge debate. The reader is likely to be staggered, shake his or her head in agreement, be dumfounded or laugh out loud—even in anguish—from page to page. It is a call to man's primeval instinct of survival, of struggle and of the power of life over death. Even the great epics of antiquity are glorifications of inequality: inequality of mind; inequality of birth, of courage, of condition. Annotated, with a new introduction. Softcover, 199 pages, #971, $20.

The Myth of the Twentieth Century


ALFRED ROSENBERG
The Myth of the Twentieth Century
An Evaluation of the Spiritual-Intellectual Confrontation of Our Age

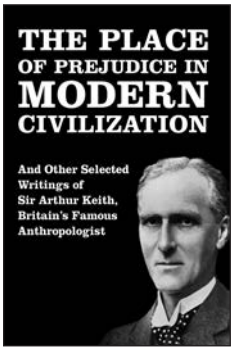
BANNED! Regarded as the second most important book to come out of Nazi Germany, Alfred Rosenberg's *Der Mythus des zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts* ("The Myth of the Twentieth Century") is a philosophical and political map outlining the ideological background to the Nazi Party and maps out how that party viewed society, other races, religion, art, aesthetics and the structure of the state. The "Mythus" to which Rosenberg refers is to the concept of blood, which "unchains the racial world-revolution." Rosenberg's depiction of the world racial situation and the demand for racially homogenous states as the only method to preserve individual world cultures is fascinating. It is likely that he was hanged at Nuremberg because of this book. Softcover, 6 x 9, 463 pages, #417, $35.

The Nameless War



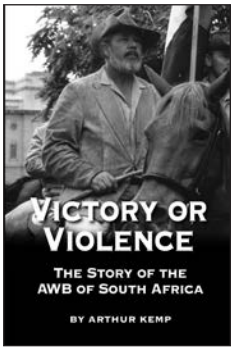
NEW! By Archibald Maule Ramsay. A dramatic historical work that exposes the behind-the-scenes Jewish lobby in Britain which forced that country into war in 1939 against Nazi Germany, written by a leading Member of Parliament for the British Conservative Party and confidant of then Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. The author—imprisoned without trial by the Churchill government for opposing the war—starts with an overview of the Jewish lobby's involvement in revolutionary activity in Britain, France and Germany, and then moves on to discuss the Jewish declaration of war against Germany in 1933. Ramsay also reveals many behind-the-scenes details about how the build-up to the war was engineered, the Churchill government's use of the systematic mass bombing of civilians as a means of spreading terror, and of the backdoor machinations to bring the United States into the war. Ramsay then discusses his own detention under the infamous "Regulation 18B" and its aftereffects. There has long been an unofficial ban on books dealing with what Ramsay called "The Nameless War," the conflict which has been waged from behind the political scenes for centuries, which is still being waged and of which very few are aware. This book is the result of the personal experiences of this public figure who, in the course of duty, discovered firsthand the existence of a centuries old conspiracy against Britain, Europe—and, fact, the whole of Christendom. *The Nameless War* reveals an unsuspected link between the major revolutions in Europe—from King Charles I to the abortive attempt against Spain in 1936. One source of inspiration, design and funding is shown to be common in all of them. These revolutions and the world war of 1939 are seen to be integral parts of one and the same master plan. Softcover, 196 pages, #972, $20.

The Place of Prejudice in Modern Civilization and Other Selected Writings


THE PLACE OF PREJUDICE IN MODERN CIVILIZATION
And Other Selected Writings of Sir Arthur Keith, Britain's Famous Anthropologist

NEW! Scottish born Sir Arthur Keith was Britain's most famous anthropologist. A president of the Royal Society and president of the Royal Anthropological Institute, Sir Arthur was knighted for his services to the academic world in 1921. Collected here are six of his most important works which summarize his studies and conclusions on the evolutionary pressures which shaped the origin of races, the differentiation between racial types, and the unique position of Jews within the world's racial framework. The six writings contained in this collection are: "The Place of Prejudice in Modern Civilization"; "On Certain Factors Concerned in the Evolution of Human Races"; "Nationality and Race from an Anthropologist's Point of View"; "The Peoples and Races of Europe"; "The Jews as a Nation and as a Race"; and "Anti-Semitism and Zionism." The section on Zionism, written in 1947, predicts that the Zionist colonization of Palestine would result in a "long and bloody war" between Arabs and Jews. Softcover, 171 pages, #973, $17.

Victory or Violence: The Story of the AWB of South Africa



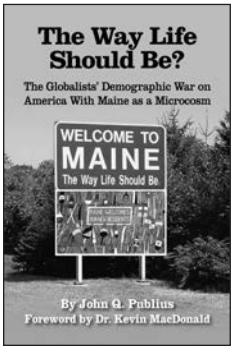
BANNED! The Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging (AWB) and its leader Eugene Terre'Blanche have become famous worldwide as the face of militant Afrikaner nationalism. This is the true story of the origins of that movement, its ideology, activity, membership—and, finally, its dramatic activities, which included the most violent and far-reaching terrorism and sabotage campaign in South African history. So serious was the AWB's campaign of violent resistance against impending African National Congress (ANC) rule, that the then-government was forced to declare a state of emergency in many parts of the country as AWB sabotage squads targeted power networks, railway lines, ANC and National Party offices—and more—in a wave of attacks that made all of the ANC's previous efforts at "armed resistance" pale into insignificance. In this book, historian Arthur Kemp details the early founding of the AWB, the backgrounds of its leading characters, the increasing militancy that accompanied the then-government's political reform program, the development of the movement's ideological basis, and, finally, the turn to violent resistance as the program to hand over control of the country to the ANC accelerated. No understanding of South Africa's history is complete without this largely eyewitness account of hard-line Afrikaner resistance to the end of White rule. This 2021 edition contains three new chapters and 153 rare and exclusive illustrations and photographs. Softcover, 376 pages, #612, $34.

Ordering

TBR subscribers get 10% off list prices. Add S&H: Inside the U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 from $100.01 to $200. Add $20 from $200.01 to $300. Over $300, call 202-547-5586 for best S&H rates or foreign S&H. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu., 8-4 ET.

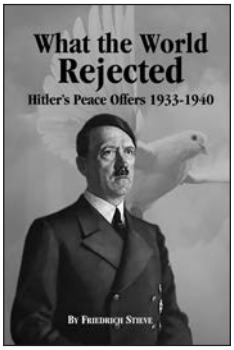
Banned books from TBR & Ostara Publishing

The Way Life Should Be?


The Way Life Should Be?
The Globalists' Demographic War on America With Maine as a Microcosm
WELCOME TO
MAINE
The Way Life Should Be
By John Q. Publius
Foreword by Dr. Kevin MacDonald

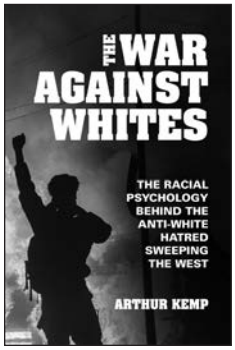
NEW! By John Q. Publius. Foreword by Dr. Kevin MacDonald. A complete overview of the exact mechanism whereby the internationalist lobby is controlling, directing, and actively organizing mass Third World immigration with the explicitly stated aim of destroying America—viewed with special emphasis through events in the state of Maine. Analyzing all aspects of society—the media, economics, environment and social and political structures—this work shows in fully referenced detail exactly who is directing America's current political decline. It shows that neo-liberal capitalists are facilitating mass migration into America, and actively seeking White people's erasure, moral and environmental degradation, and clandestine in-group supremacy. This push to mainline as many non-White immigrants into America as possible is "verging on a kind of hysteria, if not psychosis." It shows how the current obsession with "de-constructing Whiteness," growing anti-White hatred, and the active importation of Third Worlders of every hue directly into the "Whitest" parts of America is being financed by a veritable hydra of globalist front organizations. In addition, this cosmopolitan cabal advances every single major anti-White cause in order to advance their own interests and enrich themselves regardless of the cost to any other group. Highly recommended for anyone seeking to understand what is happening in America—and the entire White West—today. Softcover, 371 pages, #974, $34.

What the World Rejected: Hitler's Peace Offers 1933–1940



BANNED! By Friedrich Stieve. Written by Germany's foremost diplomatic historian of the early 20th century, this work maps out all the numerous times that Adolf Hitler made unconditional offers of peace to all the nations of Europe—and how the major anti-German belligerents, France and Britain, turned down these offers each and every time. The author lists all of Hitler's offers in detail, complete with quotes, starting with his first offer of May 1933, his second offer of December 1933, his third offer of May 1935, his fourth offer of March 1936, his fifth offer of September 1938, his sixth offer of December 1938, his seventh offer of late 1939 to Poland to settle the Danzig Corridor issue peacefully, and, finally, his offer of world peace of October 6, 1939, just a month after Britain and France had declared war on Germany. This edition benefits from four new sections which did not appear in the original publication. These are: The full text of Hitler's "Appeal for Peace and Sanity" speech, made before the Reichstag on July 19, 1940, following the fall of France; Hitler's Political Testament, dictated just hours before his death in April 1945; Hermann Göring's final letter—from this death cell in Nuremberg—to Churchill, in which he blamed the latter's warmongering on behalf of "Jewish Bolsheviks" for the war; An extract from "The Forrestal Diaries," in which U.S. Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal quotes British PM Neville Chamberlain as complaining that "the world Jews" had forced England into the war. Fully reset and illustrated throughout with 22 rare photographs and reproductions of original documents. Softcover, 92 pages, #693, $10.

The War Against Whites: The Psychology Behind the Anti-White Hatred Sweeping the West



BANNED TOP SELLER! A dramatic and penetrating study which reveals that the Black Lives Matter ideologues do not seek "racial equality" but rather the total destruction of Whites and their civilization—and are driven by a deep, underlying mass psychosis which falsely blames White people for all problems encountered by non-Whites trying to fit into a First World society. Dealing forthrightly and fearlessly with the unalterable genetic traits—IQ, character, psychology, and behavior—which are the true causes of racial disparities in crime, socioeconomic status, education, and health—this book conclusively refutes the claim that "systemic racism," code words for "blame Whitey," is the cause of non-White failure to achieve parity in White nations around the globe. This biologically predetermined imbalance in outcome causes huge psychological stresses upon all groups, and manifests itself in non-Whites blaming Whites for everything, manufacturing hate crime hoaxes at the rate of one every five days, and an ever-growing plethora of self-justifying lies and invented history, all of which could be alleviated by the simple solution proposed in the book's conclusion: physical geographical separation. Softcover, 284 pages, #885, $25.

Ordering

TBR subscribers get 10% off list prices. Add S&H: Inside the U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 from $100.01 to $200. Add $20 from $200.01 to $300. Over $300, call 202-547-5586 for best S&H rates or foreign S&H. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 to charge, M.-Thu., 8-4 ET.

Banned books from TBR & JR Books Online

Jewish Ritual Murder: An Anthology

Volume One of the two-volume **Jewish Ritual Murder Anthology Series** begins with Julius Streicher's *Der Stürmer Special Ritual Murder* issue and continues with *Cardinal Lorenzo Ganganelli's Report*, Walsh's *Isabella of Spain*, Neophytos's *A Testimony of Ritual Murder* and I.I. Lyutostansky's *On the Use of Christian Blood by the Jews*, with a few smaller items of interest. **Volume One:** Softcover, 467 pages, #933, indexed, **$30.**

Jewish Ritual Murder: An Anthology

Volume Two of the two-volume **Jewish Ritual Murder Anthology Series** contains: *My Irrelevant Defence* by Arnold Spencer Leese, *A Short Demurrer* by William Prynne, two articles from *La Civiltà Cattolica*, a fragment from the novel *The Brothers Karamazov* by Dostoyevsky, *Murdered by Jews* by Henri Desportes never before published in English before, and two articles by Harold Covington. The volume concludes with another exclusive translation of *Jewish Ritual Crime* by Albert Monniot. In this famous work, Monniot puts to rest the standard counter-arguments of critics—and more. This includes information on the poisoning of Roger Gougenot des Mousseaux, another famous French murder investigator. **Volume Two:** Softcover, 424 pages, #934, **$30.**

Both volumes as a set: $50 plus $5 S&H inside U.S.—#935.

The Jew, the Gypsy & El Islam

Sir Richard F. Burton was one of the most important linguists of his day. This book is a republishing of his valuable 1898 book *The Jew, the Gypsy and El Islam*. It consists of three extended essays that Burton had been working on prior to his death. The essay "The Gypsy" is an exposition of a people that are nearly invisible, their machinations going mostly undetected. The details featured in "El Islam" are of obvious interest today. The chapter "The Jew," reproduced as published in 1898, reflects barely one-quarter of the original manuscript, which is now kept locked up in the archives of the Board of Deputies of British Jews. Softcover, 215 pages, #809, **$20**.

Jews Must Live plus *Now and Forever*

Two unabridged books in one by Samuel Roth

Samuel Roth was a famous pornographic publisher and a plaintiff in *Roth v. United States*, a key Supreme Court ruling on freedom of sexual expression. The minority opinion of that case, regarding redeeming social value as a criterion in obscenity prosecutions, became a template for liberalizing First Amendment decisions in the 1960s. He was sued by James Joyce, tangled with T.S. Eliot and Ezra Pound, and was involved in the Alger Hiss embroglio. Two books by Samuel Roth are presented here. *Jews Must Live* includes the full text and all illustrations from the original. This is in contrast to a previous 1964 edition that had only half the book. Roth's narrative forms a candid exposé of Jewish hostility toward the Gentile world. Also includes Roth's *Now and Forever*: In this strange little book—also presented in full text—Roth discusses the state of Jewry with Israel Zangwill. Zangwill was a playwright who coined the phrase "melting pot." Also included are three related essays—one by Martin Glynn and two by Marcus Eli Ravage. Softcover, 369 pages, #936, **$27**.

A Memorandum on Ritual Murders

Has the reality of Jewish ritual murder been proven in modern court proceedings according to accepted rules of evidence? This happened in Russia many times during the 19th and 20th centuries. One of the most famous trials occurred in Russia in the early 19th century after the mutilated and exsanguinated corpse of a Christian boy was found in the forest. Although culprits would be acquitted, the ritual nature of the murder was firmly established. That trial is described in detail in this book—written in 1844 by V.I. Dal—as are many other cases of ritual murder. Softcover, 141 pages, indexed, #937, **$20**.

The True History of the Conquest of New Spain

Bernal Diaz del Castillo wrote an important firsthand account of his experiences supporting several expeditions into Central America, including that of Hernan Cortes in the conquest of Mexico in 1521. It's the straightforward account of a soldier, not the dainty and carefully balanced prose of an academic. It is thus devoid of "political correctness." Diaz offers his observations of the Aztec people and their ritual sacrifices—the details of which are many times excised from modern histories. Softcover, 402 pages, illustrated, #938, **$25**.

The Life & Miracles of St. William of Norwich

Was an innocent boy in 12th-century England brutally murdered by bloodthirsty fanatics? This book is the full manuscript of Benedictine monk Thomas of Monmouth who, in A.D. 1173, chronicled the murder of William of Norwich. Thomas claimed William, a 12-year-old tanner's apprentice, had been ritually murdered by Jews in contempt of the Christian faith. It's the first such account, specifically that of Jewish ritual murder of a child, in the historical record. This edition is unabridged. Softcover, 170 pages, indexed, #939, **$20**.

Jewish Ritual Murder: An Investigation

By Hellmut Schramm, Ph.D. Completed in 1941 and published 1943-1944 in Germany during the National Socialist regime. Many of the accounts carry the semblance of verity in that they expose Christian accomplices in the procuring of children for ritual sacrifice. The bodies of the victims were often disposed of in a way that would actually tend to allow their easy discovery. The perpetrators did this because burying the bodies would have given them respect. This books forms an enduring legacy which has now been brought to English readers and which can no longer be suppressed. Softcover, 477 pages, indexed, #810, **$30**.

The Murder of Andrei Yushchinsky

By G.G. Zamyslovsky. Shortly before WWI, the Russian Empire was shaken by the bestial murder of Andrei Yushchinsky, a 13-year-old boy whose exsanguinated body, bearing all the traces of ritual murder, was found on the outskirts of Kiev. The ensuing 1913 trial attracted wide attention across the world. Mendel Beilis was the ony defendant. Although he was acquitted, the same verdict also insisted it was a ritual murder, one committed in a Jewish brick factory. In addition to the description of Yushchinsky's murder, it contains much valuable information. Also included is the expert opinion of Roman Catholic priest I.B. Pranaitis. Softcover, 486 pages, #940, **$35**.

TBR subscribers: Remember you get 10% off all book purchases.

ORDER BOOKS / DONATE / TOTAL YOUR ORDER

Item #	Book/Video Item Description	Qty	$ Each	$ Total
	TBR PDF ELECTRONIC GIFT SUBSCRIPTION*		$18	
	TBR U.S.A. PRINT GIFT SUBSCRIPTION**		$28	
	ENTER YOUR BOOK SUBTOTAL here:			
	TBR SUBSCRIBERS—TAKE 10% OFF			
	SUBTOTAL			
	INSIDE U.S.—ADD DOMESTIC S&H ON BOOK ORDER SUBTOTAL			
	OUTSIDE U.S.—ADD FOREIGN S&H ON BOOK ORDER SUBTOTAL			
	RENEW MY TBR SUBSCRIPTION FOR ____ YEAR(S) @ $_____			
	MAKE A DONATION TO THE BARNES REVIEW			
	ORDER TOTAL			

PAYMENT METHOD: ❑ Check ❑ Money Order ❑ Cash ❑ Credit Card

Card # _____

Expires _____ ***Sec. Code _____ Signature _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

DAYTIME CONTACT PHONE (OPTIONAL): _____

***NOTE: EMAIL ADDRESS REQUIRED:** If you would like to send electronic gift subscriptions to friends, we must have their email addresses. _____

****NOTE: EMAIL ADDRESS REQUIRED:** If you are a current subscriber and would like to receive our PDF edition *as well as* your print edition, please list your email address here. It's free for subscribers.

_____

*****NOTE: Must have security code to process charges!**

❑ WILLS & TRUSTS INFO: Check the box if you'd like WILLS & TRUSTS information.

TOLL FREE ORDERS LINE
(FOR ORDERING ONLY)
Call toll free to charge.
1-877-773-9077
Mon.-Thu. 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. ET

DOMESTIC S&H Charges
Orders up to $50: **$5**
From $50.01 to $100: **$10**
From $100.01 to $200: **$15**
Over $200 call **1-877-773-9077**

DOMESTIC Priority Mail:
DOUBLE the above charges.

FOREIGN S&H Charges:
Minimum charge for one book is $36, global air—all countries outside the U.S. For all other rates, call 202-547-5586 or email Sales@BarnesReview.org.

GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS:
$28 EACH INSIDE U.S.

***DEDUCTING 10%**
TBR subscribers may deduct 10% off the costs of products (books and videos) from TBR Book Club.

FOR FASTEST SERVICE
Order by calling 1-877-773-9077 toll free OR remove this ordering form and mail to fulfillment address:
TBR, P.O. Box 550,
White Plains, MD 20695.
Order products & subscriptions online at www.BarnesReview.com.
A one-year domestic subscription to TBR is $56. Canada and Mexico are $75 per year. All other nations are $90 per year sent via air mail.

Send a TBR print gift subscription to a friend: Gift rate just $28 inside U.S.

CODE TBR23